BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,811 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	For 1886.
M BENGAL	4500	8 0	W. B. Andrews	15th Oct.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th "
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stwart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4769	900	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	30th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	11th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th October.
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
ARCHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	600	16th "
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd Nov. 1886.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House 40, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	about 23rd Oct.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	1,100	300 " 30th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.
For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ALFRED LITTLEWOOD, late of the Firm of Messrs. W. C. Smith and Co., Painters, House Decorators, &c., Bombay.
DORABJEE DADABHOY KIKA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
PETER VANDERHIDE, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant.
CHARLES ASHBY BATES, late Railway Platform Inspector, Khandwa.
EDWARD RICHARDS, late Tunneiman in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
JAMES DAWSON, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland and late of Chindwara, Central Provinces.
HENRY ALFRED LEWIS, late Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department.
WILLIAM WHITE SPRAGUE, late of Heathfield, Upper Tulse Hill, in the County of Surrey and of No. 14, Sherborne Lane, in the City of London, Engraver and Printer.
FRANCIS CORBET SINGLETON, C. B., late Colonel, 28th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th September 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on MONDAY, 11th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES

IN large variety. Their comfort, cleanliness speed, economy and ease of operation makes them a real luxury. Full detailed catalogues on application.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to
TREACHER CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REFRIGERATORS.

A large selection kept in stock for Preserving Meat, Fish, Butter, Fruit, Game, Poultry, Wholesome and Odourless.
For Preserving Ice and Cooling Wines.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	501 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 2'0 Bales		175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"		9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.		7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupatti,
Tinnevelly District.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 7 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ton and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Pombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES. These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000, on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES. These Policies are payable to the Life Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle,
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF 900,000

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,	MARMALADE AND HONEY,	BISCUITS, COCOA,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,	PICKLES AND SAUCE.	MILK AND SUGAR,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,	MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,	TEA AND COFFEE,
BATH CHOPS,	CAPERS AND OLIVES,	CHOCOLATE,
SOUPS AND FISH,	HERBS AND ESSENCES,	CONFECTIONERY,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,	POTTED MEATS,	DESSERT FRUITS,
PATES AND PIES,	VEGETABLES,	CANDIED PEELS,
PRESERVED MEATS,	TART FRUITS,	CANDLES AND SOAPS,
SAUSAGES,	JAMS AND JELLIES,	&c., &c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.	SAUTERNES.	BRANDIES.
PORTS.	BURGUNDIES.	WHISKIES.
CHAMPAGNES.	HOCKS.	GINS.
CLARETS.	MOSELLES.	LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

EXTRA LIGHT "VERY DURABLE." FELT HATS.

"WEST END SHAPES."

"A Large Choice"—BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW SILK AND FELT HATS.

(EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.)

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE have JUST OPENED their first consignment for the coming Season in all the latest shapes and most reliable colours.

These HATS are made expressly to stand the effects of either damp or dry heat, and are made as light as possible, to ensure durability and retention of shape.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUT-FITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs.	18	0 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	"	24	12 "
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	"	18	0 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints	"	24	12 "

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	"	23	0 "
Per case of 8 dozen pints	"	32	0 "

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	"	17	4 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints	"	24	0 "
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	"	60	0 "

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—			
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	"	60	0 "

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSC HOPPEN, our own selection—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	"	17	4 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints	"	24	0 "

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW MUSIC!

NEW SONGS.	Authors.	Keys.
Chirette	Roeckel	F. G.
Just the old way	Behrend	F. G. A. B.
Daffodil time	Marzials	D. E. F.
Only youth is happy	Molloy	C. D. F.
An old Garden	Hope Temple	G. A. B.
Come to me	Denza	A. B. C. D.
Unless	Caracciolo	A. B.
The Young Brigade	Jude	C.
After Sundown	Theo. Bonheur	G.
At Anchor	Odoardo Barri	C.
It came with the merry may love	Paolo Tosti	E. F. A.
Love that came too late	do.	B. C. D.
My love and I	do.	D. E. F.
Marguerite	Pinsuti	F. D.
Someone's Sweet-heart	do.	B. C. D.
I haven't for a long time now		Slade Murray
As I walks along my beat		Tom Bass.
There's bigger fools than me in the Army		do.

NEW MUSIC!

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Adelaide	Waltz		Enos Andrew.
Jubilee	do.		Coote.
Prés de Toi	do.		Waldteufel.
Nid d'amour	do.		do.
Douce Souvenance	do.		do.
After Sundown	do.		Bonheur.
Swinging	do.		Ed. Silva.
Ivy	do.		Fabian Rose.
My Sweet-heart's Schottische			

NEW MUSIC!

NEW PIANO MUSIC.

Sylvia Pizzicati		Delibes.
Sylvia Valse lente		do.
Polish Dance		Scharwenka
Gwendoline Gavotte		Nielson.
Rigaudon		Raff.
Jubilee Gavotte		Kottaun.

NEW MUSIC!

TURNERS BANJO JOURNAL Nos. 1 to 13.
BALLANTYNES BANJO GEMS " 1 to 8.

NEW MUSIC!

The new Christmas Dance Albums have just arrived, price 12 annas each.

LISTS AND CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

PACKED AND FORWARDED
TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.

Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.

W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
136 and 140 VAUXHALL Rd. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
5, MEADOWSTREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

ON and from this date Mr. W. J. FERNIE will act as the Bombay Agent of this Company.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Managing Agents in India.

October 8th, 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon (Local Time) on 10th November 1886, for the Landing of the Company's Stores, Machinery, Materials, Fuel, &c., at the Gun Carriage Basin in Bombay, also for loading, unloading and stacking the same on the Company's bunder, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons; separate tenders may be submitted for periods of one, three, or five years running from 1st January 1887.

2. Copy of the form and conditions on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office on and after the 13th October 1886, upon payment of one rupee.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 will be required with each tender (or set of alternative tenders) and a deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p. m., on MONDAY the 18th day of October 1886.

1. For Laying Cast Iron pipes and other work in connection therewith in several streets and places in Bombay
2. Repairs to Embankment of Tulsi Main Pipe
3. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 600 and 900 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
5. A further Deposit of Rs. 600 and Rs. 900 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.
6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 8th Oct., 1886.

JUST UNPACKED,
F. H. AYER'S
WORLD RENOWNED
LAWN TENIS KIT.

BATS.

	Rs. a.
Archimedean	7 0
Cork Alexandria	9 8
Cedar	9 8
Champion	15 0
Union	18 0
Champion Double Strung	18 8

BALLS.

Regulation	8 0
Wimbledon	10 0
Seamless	12 8
Championship	14 8

NET.

36 Feet, Superior Tennis	6 0
42 „ „ „	7 0
Waterproof Tennis Bags	4 8

SCORE BOOKS.

Match Score Book of 25	0 8
Match Score Cards	0 2
Tennis Rules	0 8
Presses for Four Bats	7 0

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

	Rs. a.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 12 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 8. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Taboot Day.
Polo, Maidan, Bombay vs. 43rd Regt., 4-15 p.m.
Band, 2nd East York. Regt., at the Polo Tournament.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Rydal Hall (s), from Liverpool ; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur. Yesterday :—Agra (s), from Calcutta ; Brookfield (s), Kurrachee ; Kt. of St. John (s), Cardiff ; and Arabia (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for K. Coast and Kurrachee ; Sutlej (s), London, &c. ; and Maharaja (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight of St. Patrick, Rydal Hall and Brookfield entered the dock, and the s. s. Akbar, Yesso and Sorrento left yesterday.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of September was 4,746, out of which 793 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 158.

SUNNERBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,130. Of these 729 were new admissions, consisting of 338 Hindoos, 417 Mussalmans, 93 Parsees, 21 Christians, and one of other castes, the average daily attendance being 71.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of September was 1,393, consisting of 551 males, 456 females and 276 children, out of which 923 were Hindus and 355 Parsees, the daily average being 42·76.

CONFERENCE MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.—Mr. Gokaldas Jagmohundas, the representative of the Byculla ward in the Municipal Corporation, has called a second conference meeting of his constituents, for discussing their wants and grievances in Municipal matters. The meeting will be held to-morrow in the Telugu Library Cammatteepoora.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Maharajah of Jodhpore arrived by special train from Poona at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, at the Dadur Junction, where a fresh engine of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was attched to the train, and His Highness without alighting left for Jodhpore at 4 p.m. the same afternoon.

A SOLDIER DESERTER.—Henry Thomas, a European soldier, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Gebbe, before Mr. Doabhoy ramjee, with being a deserter from the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade now stationed at Chakarata. The accused on admitting the charge was ordered by the Magistrate to be handed over to the military authorities here.

A HYDERABAD STABBING CASE.—We hear that one of the Minister's Arabs stabbed another on Saturday with his jambia (dagger) and killed him on the spot. The affair took place at the Palace gates, and was the result of some trifling dispute between the two. The murderer is in custody and is under medical treatment for a wound he received in the affray.—*Deccan Times.*

ALLEGED THEFT.—Mariambee, a Mahomedan woman, living at Googari Mohla, reported to the police that a man named Mowla Shaik Chand, who had been living with her for the past four days, absconded, taking with him gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 162, out of a box belonging to complainant, which he forced open during her absence. A search is being made for the accused.

RAIN IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.—A correspondent writing to us from Broach under date Oct. 7, says :—"Last night we had a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The rain has been general all around the cotton-producing districts, such as Jumbooe, Amode, Sumnee, Dej, &c., in the Broach Collectorate. There has been sufficient rain in Baroda also, and the adjoining districts. Cotton and rice crops are in first-rate condition.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bori Bunder, on the body of a Bania lad, named Deojee Kessowje, aged 13 years, the nephew of a dealer in bay. Yesterday forenoon, while the deceased was attempting to cross the railway lines at Bori Bunder, he was knocked down and run over by a goods train and killed on the spot. After recording evidence, the coroner adjourned the enquiry for further evidence.

MUSIC AT THE POLO TOURNAMENT.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd East York. Regiment at the Polo Tournament :—

March	The Jolly Coppersmith.... C. Peter.
Danse de Cseche	..... Kottaun.
Selection.....	Ernisie..... ..... Jakobowski.
Waltz	Casino Tanz..... Gung'l.
Gavotte	Stephanie ..... Czibulka.
Waltz	Swinging ..... Silva.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR OF MAHOMEDANS.—On Thursday about midnight, a gang of about 350 Mahomedans with torches and tom-toms, entered Islampoora Street, and commenced abusing the people belonging to the taboots situated in that street, and at first assaulted a Mahomedan who was sitting near one of them. The gang then proceeded to break all the glass lamps that were about. On information regarding this matter being given to Superintendent Crummey, who was at the time in the Null Bazaar chowkey, he at once proceeded to the spot, accompanied by Inspectors Jones, Dillon, Stanford, Gobb, and Constables McCormack and Greyhurst, but found the gang had left the place and had gone towards the Northbrook Gardens. The police officers then went down Duncan Road, and met them as they were coming out of Doorga Davie Street, when the three B Division sepoys in charge told Mr. Crummey of their disorderly behaviour at Islampoora. Mr. Crummey, with the assistance of the other police officers and sepoys, arrested one Hajee Chumroo and nineteen other Mahomedans, while the others ran off in different directions. It appears there was a long-standing grievance between the Mahomedans living in these two districts of the city. Hajee Chumroo and the nineteen other Mahomedans were charged yesterday, at the instance of Superintendent Crummey, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with riotous and disorderly behaviour in a public place. The case stands adjourned for further hearing.

THE MOHURRUM.

THE Mohurrum will be brought to a close this evening at about sunset. For this occasion, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, has issued licenses to construct one hundred and seventy-six taboots and nine hundred and thirty-seven punjas. These will be distributed as follows :—In the A Division, which extends from Colaba, and includes the Fort, Esplanade, Arthur Crawford Markets, and Bori Bunder, there will be 5 taboots and 20 punjas ; in the B Division, which extends from Pydownee, Oomercarry, Kudduck, Chuckla and Mandvie, there will be 52 aboots and 161 punjas ; in the C Division, which extends from a portion of Girgaum, and includes Bholeshwar, Kalbadavie, Breach Candy, Sonapore, Dhobie Talao, Wittulwady and Lohar Chawl, there will be 53 taboots and 219 punjas ; in the D Division, which extends from Malabar Hill, and includes Chowpatty, Mahaluxmee, Tardeo, Khetwady, and a portion of Girgaum, there will be 10 taboots and 49 punjahs ; in the E Division, which extends from Cammatteepoora, and includes Byculla, Mazagon, and a portion of Parel, there will be 40 taboots and 445 punjas ; in the F and G Divisions, which extends from Mahim, and includes Worlee, Sion, Dadur, Matcouga, Sewree, and a portion of Parel, there will be 16 taboots and 43 punjas.

At about noon to-day the taboots and punjas from the several sections of the city will move in procession in due order by the usual route through Bhendy Bazaar Road, thence from the Bible Depository through the Esplanade Cross Road over the Carnac Bunder railway overbridge, and thence to the seashore at Mody Bunder, and not to the Cooly Bunder, as during previous years, where the immersion ceremony will be performed. The European police officers in charge of sections will be mounted and will follow up each procession that leaves their district, to maintain order. During the afternoon, while the procession is passing, the tramway cars will cease running through the Kalbadavie and the Bhendy Bazaar Road, so that through communication by tramway to Byculla, Parel, Grant Road, and Girgaum will be stopped for a time. The European police officers have been warned to maintain order during the procession, and the parties concerned have also been instructed to abide by the orders of the police escorting the procession.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers left by yesterday's mail :—

FOR LONDON.—Miss Middleton.
FOR ADEN.—Mr. Tate.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. Buskin, Capt. Elwes and Mr. T. Bovillein.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

ANOTHER CASE OF CHEATING BY AN INSOLVENT MERCHANT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb concluded his inquiries into the case in which Ranchordas Kimjee, a Battia insolvent merchant was charged, at the instance of Jaitachand Kikachund, with cheating him in respect of 16 cases of piece-good, valued at Rs. 12,500, and sent it to the High Court for trial at the ensuing Sessions.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayni, prosecuted, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, defended the accused. The facts of this case have appeared already. The prosecution allege that on the representation of the accused, with whom the complainant had many dealings, that he had 16 cases of piece-goods for shipment to England, he obtained an advance on them of Rs. 12,500. He produced shipping orders for the goods which were supposed to be in a godown, but the complainant subsequently found there were no such goods in the godown as accused described he had.

His Worshiped allowed bail in the case.

WIFE MURDER.

A HINDOO, named Krishna Rowjee, living in a chaw behind Government House, Parel, on Thursday afternoon struck his wife, named Tanee, a severe blow on her head with a billet of firewood, from the effects of which she died at 8 o'clock the same night. It appeared an altercation took place between them, when her husband took up a piece of firewood lying near by and inflicted the blow on her head.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday at Parel, on the body of the deceased, aged 18 years. The following evidence was recorded :—

Savitree, the wife of Hunmunta, a stone mason, living at Parel, said: Deceased was the wife of Krishna. Krishna and the deceased occupied a room next to mine. The age of the deceased was about 11 years. Krishna is a stone mason. Six weeks ago, Krishna and his wife, the deceased, took the room next to mine. Deceased had not reached the age of puberty. She and her husband lived happily. About 3 p.m. yesterday, I was in my room, when I heard the deceased crying loudly, and I ran to her room, when I saw her sitting on the floor with her head bleeding. Her husband and one Rama, who is here present, were in the room trying to stop the bleeding with the deceased's *saree*. I asked the deceased what she was struck with, when she said that her husband had struck her with a piece of wood, and the husband admitted doing so. A woman named Toolsee, who also lives in our chawl, came there about the same time as I did, with some coal which she pounded and applied to the head of the deceased, which was bleeding freely. The powdered coal stopped the bleeding The deceased lost much blood. I cannot say how much. Many persons collected there. Krishna told me to foment the head of the deceased, and I laid her down, placed her head on my lap, and drew it near the fire in the *chooli*. I sat with her about a quarter of an hour and then went to my room, but came back to see her very often. At 6 p.m., or about the time of lamplight, she asked for a drink of water. Her husband gave her some in a cup, but she could not swallow it, and she died immediately. She was conscious up to the time of her death.

After hearing further evidence corroborating the above, the inquest was adjourned for further evidence to Monday, the 11th instant. The man Krishna Rowjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing murder, by causing the death of Tanee, his wife, by strikinig her on the head with a piece of wood. The case stands postponed for hearing pending the coroner's inquiry, the accused being remanded to jail.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice WEST).

STOPPING PAYMENT OF A DIVIDEND.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, presented a petition of appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Scott, as presiding Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, and asked their Lordships for an order postponing the payment of the dividends to Labai out of the abovenamed estate until the disposal of the appeal, remarking that unless the payment was stopped, the appeal would be futile. Although Mr. Justice Scott made the order only on Wednesday last, the Official Assignee had already parted with about Rs. 16,000, which were paid to Labai, and it was absolutely necessary to stop further payments. This was the last Court-day before the vacation, and the learned counsel said the appeal must be presented without delay.

The Chief Justice said he did not know what power this Court had in the matter.

Mr. Inverarity said their Lordships had power as a Court of Appeal in the matter. The Official Assignee had been hand-in-glove with Rahmoobhoy Aladinbhoy and Labai, and he was prepossessed in their favour as any human being would naturally be. At the same time, Mr. Inverarity thought that if their Lordships told Mr. Turner to stop payment of the dividends, he would be glad to do so.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Justice Scott was master of the Insolvency Court, and he could make any order he thought proper. The Chief Justice did not see why the application should not be made to Mr. Justice Scott in the first instance.

Mr. Macpherson, for the Official Assignee, said his objection to the application was that this was not the proper tribunal to make it to.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Inverarity should go to Mr. Justice Scott; and then, if necessary, come to this Court.

Mr. Inverarity asked their Lordships at any rate to accept the petition of appeal, in which Mr. Donald Bain, Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, said that the Bank was a creditor of the estate, and that the respondent, Labai, daughter of the insolvent, claimed to be a creditor in respect of a debt due to the late Bank of India, which was alleged to have been purchased by Labai's late husband, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, but which was really bought with the moneys of the insolvent, and also in respect of a debt of Rs. 1,00,000 alleged to be due to Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. With the object of showing that Labai and her brother Rahmoobhoy had in their possession several properties of the insolvent, the Bank made an application to Mr. Justice Scott for their examination, also asking that the payment of the dividends should be stopped pending their examination. Mr. Justice Scott refused to postpone the payment of the dividend, notwithstanding that the Official Assignee was satisfied that Labai was a debtor to the estate in respect of one-fourth share in certain premises at Bandora belonging to the insolvent's estate, of which she had retained possession, for many years, and that he was about to file a suit against her for the purpose of recovering the premises and meane profits. Unless the payment of the dividends was stopped pending the appeal, or unless security was given for the repayment hereof, if the appeal was successful, the whole object of the appeal would be frustrated, as Labai would receive the dividends, the amount of which would be wholly lost to the estate. Labai or her agents immediately after Mr. Justice Scott refused the Bank's application, waited on the Official Assignee and applied for payment of the dividend on a portion of her claim ; and the Official Assignee had paid or promised to pay the dividend amounting to about Rs. 15,000. The appellant prayed that, pending the appeal, the payment of the dividend be stopped.

Their Lordships accepted the appeal, suggesting that Mr. Inverarity should apply to Mr. Justice Scott in the first instance for a postponement of the payment of the dividend ; and later on, if necessary, to this Court.

In the afternoon, Mr. Inverarity applied to Mr. Justice Scott for a rule *nisi* ; requiring Labai to show cause why the payment of dividend to her by the Official Assignee out of the insolvent's estate should not be stopped, and for an interim stay of the payment unless she meantime gave security for the repayment of the dividends she might draw, the Bank undertaking, in the event of the appeal being decided in her favour, to re-imburse the damages she might sustain by reason of the stoppage of the payment of the dividends to her. His Lordship granted the application.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SITE FOR THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ON the representation of a certain section of the European community, supported by the mercantile members, Government have appointed a Committee, headed by the Surgeon-General, to inquire into the question of a site for the European General Hospital. It was alleged that the present site and buildings were unsuitable in many ways. After due inquiry the Committee have come to the conclusion that the present site is suitable, but that the building though not ornamental should be commodious. Government, we hear, have accepted this view.—*Jan-i-Jamshed.*

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A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, on behalf of Nowrojee Dadabhoy Engineer, applied to Mr. Justice Scott for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the restoration to him of his infant nephew, named Nusservanjee Dorabjee Kika.

Nowrojee Dadabhoy Engineer stated in an affidavit made by him in support of the application, that his brother, Dorabjee Dadahoy Kika, the father of the infant Nusservanjee, died in Bombay on the 4th December 1885 intestate, leaving behind his son Nusservanjee, of the age of about eight years, and three brothers, viz., the applicant, and Bomonjee Dadobhoy Darcowalla, and Cowasjee Dadabhoy Darcowalla. The deceased and his infant son were living with the applicant. One day lately, the boy went as usual to the house of his maternal grand father, named Ruttonjee Cowasjee Mistree ; and, as he did not return in the evening, the applicant sent his brother, Bomonjee Dadabhoy Darcowalla, to bring him back. Rattonji Mistree, however, refused on frivolous excuses to send him back, and had detained him in his house against their wish. Letters were written by the applicant solicitor to Ruttonjee Mistree to make over the infant through his to his custody, but without avail. The applicant, therefore asked for a rule *nisi*, directing Ruttonjee Cowasjee Mistree to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue against him to produce the infant Nusservanjee, and hand him over to the applicant.

His Lordship granted the application, the rule being made returnable after the vacation.

THE MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

THE suit in which George Simson Gardiner prayed for a divorce from his wife, Charlotte Maria Gardiner, on the ground of her having gone through the form of marriage with Walter George Quanborough, was resumed before Mr Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Macpherson instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen for the co-respondent. There was no appearance for the respondent.

Mr. C. E. Kane, general manager *Times of India* newspaper, said he had no recollection of the obituary notice of the death of the petitioner, which had appeared in the paper, as it was so far back as May 1880. Witness produced a book in which there was an entry of the notice.

The Rev. Geo. Bawen said he knew the petitioner, but could not account for the obituary notice appearing in the *Bombay Guardian*, of which he was the editor, except that it had been copied from one of the Bombay papers.

Ragunath, a clerk in the *Times of India* office, said that the letter accompanying the obituary notice in question was not to be found. He believed that, as usual, it was accompanied by a letter ; but such letters were destroyed generally after three years.

Mrs. Briggs said that in 1868 she lost sight of the petitioner from Bombay. In 1878, the respondent was living with Mrs. Mitchell at her boarding house. Witness believed that the respondent's feelings were very bitter towards her husband for not supporting her. She did not think the petitioner was a sober man. She did not remember having had any conversation with Mr. Quanborough before he went through the form of marriage.

His Lordship in giving his decision, referred to the undisputed facts of the case, such as the marriage of the petitioner and the respondent, and the form of marriage which the co-respondent went through with the respondent. It seemed clear that, when the petitioner heard of the latter fact, he wrote to the co-respondent informing him of his marriage with respondent. Even after receiving that letter the respondent and co-respondent continued to cohabit. His lordship held that adultery was proved ; and, unless there were reasons of another kind, such as connivance, or requiescence, or undue delay on the petitioner's part, he would be entitled to a decree *nisi* for a divorce. As Mr. Justice Straight remarked in a case lately tried at Allahabad, a duty was thrown upon the judge, in the absence of such an officer as the Queen's Proctor, to shift the case and go into evidence, if necessary, to find out if there was connivance or collusion. It was the duty of the Court to satisfy itself on that point. His Lordship had therefore anxiously considered the whole of the evidence given in the case. One of the questions was whether the petitioner had been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting the petition. He heard at the end of 1880 that his wife had gone through a form of marriage with the co-respondent, and yet he took no steps till this year. The delay was certainly very long, and the Court was bound to make such enquiries as it could to satisfy itself that there was no connivance. His Lordship's decision on that point would depend very much on what opinion he formed of the truthfulness and character of the petitioner. He said he was in want of means, and his solicitor informed him that the cost of moving the Court would be about Rs. 600, which was to him a very large sum, considering that he at that time drew only Rs. 80 a month. His employer refused to help him pecuniarily or give him leave of absence. His Lordship thought that the petitioner might have, without incurring any expense, warned the co-respondent not to continue to cohabit with the respondent. It was in evidence that the petioner was addicted to drinking : and his Lordship said that, when he was under examination, he betrayed a good deal of confusion of mind. He had his faculties somewhat confused, very probably, from his old habit of drink. His Lordship did not think the petitioner attempted to deceive the Court, when he said things contrary to what had been stated by the respondent. On the question of desertion, his Lordship remarked that, if a husband deserted his wife and left her at the mercy of other people in circumstances of temptation, he would be held to have been guilty of conduct in some way accessory to the adultery. In 1878, the petitioner began to draw a good salary, and, being most likely under the influence of ministers of religion, he appeared to have written to his wife and made her an offer to live together, which was certainly very creditable to him. Whatever desertion or separation there had been, it might have terminated, if the respondent had chosen to go and live with him. With regard to the advertisement relating to the death of the petitioner, his Lordship said the matter was a doubtful one, and that it would remain in doubt for ever. The petitioner and the other two parties, who were interested in the case, stated on oath that they had nothing to do with the advertisement, and his Lordship said he did not think that he could presume fraud against any of them. As regarded the form of marriage between the respondent and the co-respondent, his Lordship remarked that they seemed to have made no proper enquiry. It was clear that, up to June 1878, the respondent knew the address of the petitioner. Probably, if either of the parties had chosen to make anything like an efficient enquiry, they could have found out not only that the petitioner was alive, but also what he was doing. The co-respondent seemed to have made enquiry only of the Commissioner of Police, while the respondent stated she made no enquiry whatsoever. The difficulty which had arisen in the matter could have been avoided by the use of ordinary care. When Europeans died in the great cities of India, the occurrence were known all over the country ; and they were besides registered. Such information could be obtained without any very great difficulty and trouble ; and it was not proper to presume the death of a husband as was done by the respondent. Such rash presumptions led to bad consequences. The petitioner for the reasons stated was entitled in his Lordship's opinion, to a decree *nisi*. He did not ask for damages or for costs ; and the order of the Court was that each party should bear his and their own costs.

CARLTON CLUB SMOKING CONCERT.

ON Wednesday evening a very successful concer was given by the members of the Carlton Club, who have recently entered into new and more comfortable premises in Forbes Street. The occasion was observed with befitting ceremonial, and due recognition was made of the services of Mr. W. Pearson, the president, and Mr. T. Thomas, the honorary secretary, who had conceived the happy idea of bringing the members together by means of a "smoking" concert, and thus further promoting good-fellowship and union among them. A pleasanter evening could not have been spent ; and there was enough vocal and musical talent present to meet the demands of the most captious individual. The concert opened with a duet by Messrs. H. E. Harrington and W. Wickham, who gave a capital rendering of the popular song entitled, "When the winds blow in from the Sea." Both these gentlemen subsequently favoured the company with solos ; while Mr. T. Brumby, with his comic songs, "The S owman," and "I'm saving them all for Mary," put the company into convulsive laughter. It will not be necessary to remark in detail upon the efforts of the several vocalists who took part in the concert : suffice it to say that they each and all did exceedingly well and received the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. A. Harrington sang, "The Tar's Farewell ;" Mr. H. Wallich, "Olivia ;" Mr. J. Millward, "The Midshipmite ;" Mr. Brittan, "My Queen ;" Mr. McClumpha, "Anchored ;" Mr. A. J. Rushton, "Hurrah for England's Glory ;" Mr. Fletcher, "The Masher ;" Mr. Traylen. "The Better. Land ; Mr. T. Pillow, "In Cellar Cool ;" and Mr. Percival St. Clair, "Parisian Harry." Messrs. F. Good, Brittan and Pillow also kindly presided at the pianoforte at various intervals during the evening. It is intended to give a concert next month on a somewhat more pretentious scale.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant colour from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Floriline," being composed in part of honey and herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road London.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of this association was held last evening in their rooms in Rampart Row, to consider the advisability of addressing the Finance Committee on the rumour of the proposed abolition of the Deccan College, the reduction of the status of the Guzerat College, and the enhancement of fees in Government collegiate institutions. On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel was invited to occupy the chair.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said they had met that evening to consider a question of very great importance to what they were accustomed to call higher education in this country. Whatever truth there might be in the rumour about the proposed abolition of the Deccan College, the subject was of so great importance that the rumour was a sufficient justification for them to express their opinion on it. It had been stated that the work that was now done by the Deccan College would be handed over to the Fergusson College. Being himself one of the managing body of that institution, Mr. Telang said he was not likely to take an unfavourable view of the capacity of that college. He was, however, quite clear that that institution, at present, and for many years to come, would not be capable of doing the work which the Deccan College has been doing, and he believed that even the professorial staff of the Deccan College, men who ought to be able to form the most trustworthy judgment of their own capacity, were of the same opinion. That being so, the abolition of the Deccan College would be a very great blow, indeed, to the advance of higher education in this Presidency, especially as the students who resort to the Deccan College were, as a class, poorer than the students of the Elphinstone College. Mountstuart Elphinstone, when he established the original College out of which the Deccan College had sprung, had thought of both the educational as well as the political necessities of the case, in considering that, as the British Government had succeeded to the power of the Peishwas, it was desirable that people who under the old *regime* had tasted the sweets of power should not be entirely thrown adrift on the world, in consequence of the change of Government. Mountstuart Elphinstone's view had been fully justified by subsequent events, and the success of the college was one of the best testimonies of the success of British rule in this country. As far as their information went, it was as a measure of economy that it was proposed to abolish the Deccan College. The annual expenditure of the college amounts to Rs. 55,000, now, if the Government transferred this work to an aided institution, they would have to pay some ten or fifteen thousand rupees as grant-in-aid. And then the present officers of the college would have to be provided for elsewhere, and considering that all the public departments had already sufficient staff, it would be a waste of money to add to their number. If, again, these officers were pensioned off before their time, that too would be a burden to the revenues. And all this to make the paltry saving the Rs. 25,000, or Rs. 30,000 per annum ! Mr. Telang proceeded to say that higher education would suffer if the status of the Guzerat College were reduced. Higher education in that province had been, to a certain extent, long neglected by the Government. But since the public-spirited citizens of Ahmedabad and other towns had come forward with a total subscription of a lakh and a half, it would be very much like a breach of faith with those who had raised the fund for the endowment of the college, if its status were now reduced. The proposed enhancement of fees in collegiate institutions was altogether a tendency in the wrong direction. The fees were already sufficiently high, and any increase in them would tend to destroy much of the effect of the agency, which exists at present for the spread of higher education in this country. Mr. Telang concluded his remarks by moving.—

That this association has heard with regret the rumour that there is a proposal before the Finance Committee for the abolition of the Deccan College, for reducing the status of the Guzerat College, and for the enhancement of fees in all the State Colleges of Bombay. This association considers such a proposal to be most inexpedient and injurious to the maintenance and growth of higher education in this Presidency ; firstly, because the Deccan College as a College of Arts, teaching up to the B. A. Standard of the local University, is indispensable as an educational establishment for the Deccan, having regard both to the weighty considerations which induced Mountstuart Elphinstone to found it in the first instance, and to the present educational necessities of the presidency ; secondly, because the Guzerat College is an institution that has special claims on Government, inasmuch as it is the only full collegiate institution which the Government has provided for a very large and important district of the presidency, as the funds raised by public-spirited individuals for an endowment for the college were raised on the faith of Government dealing liberally with the college, and as the college has not yet been really allowed full opportunity for its development ; thirdly, because the enhancement of fees in all collegiate institutions belonging to Government will have the effect of sensibly diminishing the number of scholars aspiring to higher liberal education, and thus dealing a blow to that very education, the maintenance of which is so explicity insisted upon by the Education Commission, and confirmed by a resolution of the Government of India ; and lastly, this association is clearly of opinion that the saving to the public revenue consequent upon the carrying out of the proposal will be quite insignificant."

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga was carried.

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas proposed :—"That the secretaries be requested to forward a copy of the last resolution to the Finance Committee in continuation of the previous letter of the association. That a copy of the resolution be respectfully communicated to Government with the expression of an earnest hope that in view of the small proportion of the public revenues which is at present devoted towards the education the State expenditure on education will not be reduced in any way, but, that on the contrary, steps will be taken to increase such expenditure in all directions in which it has been more than once acknowledged it is necessary to do so."

Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mooljee seconded the resolution, which was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta moved—"That this association desires to put on record its deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. W. Hunter and Mr. Cremer and the other Honourable Members of the House of Commons, who supported them for drawing the attention of Parliament to the condition of India, and for their staunch advocacy of Indian interest in the last session of Parliament ; and that the resolution be communicated to the gentlemen mentioned above." Mr. Mehta said the proposition which had been recently brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Samuel Smith was in relation to the Burma war. The meeting would remember the resolution which had been carried by the National Congress on the last occasion, namely, that if it was found to be absolutely necessary that Upper Burma should be annexed, it should be made a separate colony. When the annexation was decided upon, it was stated that the burden on India would be very light, and that in a very short time the revenues of Burma would go to support the revenues of India. But what did we find now ? The burden with which India was to be settled, would be an enormous one. Seeing that the burden of the war and the annexation was to be thrown upon India, although the territory was annexed mainly in the interests of British commerce, a very important question was raised in the House of Commons, whether England should not bear a fair proportion of the expenditure. It was very courageous on the part of the members of Parliament to have fought so staunchly in favour of India, in the face of such strong opposition, and therefore, their deservices fully deserved recognition on the part of the association.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, in seconding the resolution, said that when the question was first raised by Dr. Hunter, 90 members of the House went with him into the lobby, whereas he was glad to see that so many as 120 members had voted with Mr. Samuel Smith.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, and seconded by Mr. K. N. Seervai, was cordially carried.

A meeting of the council of the association was subsequently held, at which it was resolved to call a public meeting to meet Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, who is shortly expected to return to India, and to give a public reception to the Hon. Mr. Ubert on his approaching departure.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd September, 1886, at 5-30 p. m. The following members were present :—

President in the chair.—Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith.
Vice-President, acting.—Mr. W. E. Hart.
Members of the Council.—Messrs. J. Gerson da Cunha, G. W. Forrest, and Surgeon-Major W. Dymock.
Secretary.—Mr. Basil Scott.
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.—Mr. O. S. Pedraza.
Curator of Museum.—Mr. H. M. Phipson.
Members.—Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Messrs. John de Cunha, M. H. Nazar, J. R. Duxbury. A. Hay, J. C. Jamsetjee, E. Miller, J. J. Modi, J. H. Street, H. W. Barrow, W. F. Melvin, J. M. Romanis, Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, J. W. Faridudin, H. W. de B. Prescott, Rev. J. E. Abbott, Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Colonel E. S. Walcott, Hon. K. T. Telang, and Captain H. A. Street, R. N.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced :—H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagad ; H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar ; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Bhownuggar ; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Palitana ; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi ; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Rajkote ; Raja Saheb Maharana Shri Narain Devjee of Dhurrumpore ; Colonel C. Wodehouse, Political Agent, Rajkote ; Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Narayen Laud, Chief Karbhari of Wankaner ; Azam Maganlal Bapubhai, Dewan of Jamnagar ; Ramchandra Gopal Deshmukh, Baroda ; Luxuman Gopal Deshmukh, Satara ; Chandika Venkata Juggarao, Madras ; Rao Bahadur Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, Surat ; Rao Saheb Mahiputram Rupram Nilkant, Ahmedabad ; Sirdar Diler-ud-Daula Bahadur, Hyderabad ; Joseph Baer, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany ; and Vazir Shaik Bavdin, Junagad.

The following donations were announced and thanks were voted to the respective donors :—

TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. J. D. Inverarity.—Photograph of Banjaris

TO THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS.

From His Highness the Nawab of Junagad.—Rs. 100.

From His Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar.—Rs. 50.

From His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhownuggar. Rs. 40.

The president exhibited two ancient marble images of Jain Buddhas from Benares ; a photograph by Professor Oppert of a colossal Jain Buddha from Mysore ; a native painting of Jagannatha, Balarama and Subhadra from Puri ; and three ancient brass idols of Vithoba, and his two wives, Rukmini and Satyavama. He called attention to the singular resemblance in form existing between Jagannatha and the Buddhist symbol of Dharma. That fact had led General Cunningham, in his work entitled "The Bhilsa Topes," to attribute a Budhist origin to Jagannatha. The president also referred to the reasons given by that author, for believing that the Hindoo Triad, consisting of Vithoba, Rukmini and Satyavama, were likewise traceable to a Buddhist source. Those, he thought, were circumstances which had an important bearing on the question raised by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh in his paper, read at the last meeting, as to the place occupied by Buddhism in the religious development of India.

The following paper was then read :—"On Demonolatry in Southen India," by the Right Reverend R. Caldwell, D. D., the Bishop of Tinnevelly. The author, in the course of his paper, stated that the fear of evil demons was common throughout India, and had developed into demon-worship, more especially in the forests and mountains of Central India, and among the lower classes and part of the middle classes in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. Professor Sir M. Monier Williams had discussed the causes of this demonolatry, but he might have gone still further and connected it with the Shamanism of Central Asia. The paper then dealt with the classification of demons, possession by demons and devil-dancing, and it concluded with an interesting account of the worship paid of the spirit of an English officer. The natives of the Tinnevelly district, where he had died of his wounds in 1809, believed that he had become a demon, and they, therefore, sought to propitiate him with offerings of brandy and cigars, as being more acceptable to him than the blood which ordinary demons were supposed to drink.

Thanks were voted to the author for his valuable paper.

The discussion on the paper was postponed until the next meeting.

The members were invited to make contributions to the Museum and Library.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN INDIA.

At the meeting at Simla, the other day, in connection with the National Association for applying Female medical aid in India, the Hon C. P. Ilbert gave the following account of the progress which had already been made :—We have most gratifying accounts from Calcutta of the progress of the Lady Dufferin Dispensary for Women. Mrs. Van Ingen was placed in charge of this institution, and within two months of her appointment we he

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

BAR SILVER was quoted 1-16d. higher by Reuter yesterday, bringing the price to 44 11-16d. per oz.; but there was no change in any other Finaucial item. Shipments of Bar Silver to Bombay were £30,000; and to Calcutta £20,000.

The usual weekly Returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, show a further decrease of 8 per cent in the Reserve to Liabilities, making the former now stand at 33 per cent. of the latter.

There seems to have been rather a better feeling in Liverpool yesterday. The market closed steady, sales reaching 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were Surats. There was no change in Spot prices, either of Mid-Uplands, or Surats; but arrivals, which were called quiet, were 1-64d. higher, in all positions.

COTTON is in the same almost lifeless state, with rates nominally about the same. We have heard of a few hundred bales of Broach having changed hands between natives to-day, but nothing else. It is reported that yesterday some Fully Good Julgaum was taken for December delivery, at Rs. 187, and some "Good" for March at Rs. 179; also some Good Wadwan, old crop, at Rs. 179½ per candy.

The following quotations will give an idea of the rates at which business could be put through if buyers would come forward:—

Bengals; Good, Rs. 159; Fully Good, Rs. 163-4; Fine Rs. 173-4 Jan. dely.
Comras; do „ 175, January delivery.
Do. (staple) Good, Rs. 182, do. do.
Julgaum, Good, Rs. 179, March do.
Do. Fully Good, Rs. 187, Dec. dely.; Rs. 188, Mar. dely.
Khanagaum, do. „ 185, Jan. „ „ 182, „ „
Hinguughaut, do. „ 215.
Broach do. „ 209-210, March delivery.
Dholleran do. „ 184, April „
Do. Fully do. „ 192, „ „
Do. Fine „ 198, „ „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The business transacted in Wheat is on the smallest scale. Buyers are few but rates are pretty firmly maintained. Some White Delhi Wheat has been sold at Rs. 3-15-6; but this price was exceptional, for dealers are asking Rs. 4 per cwt. For Red Delhi buyers have been offering Rs. 3-14; but we have not heard of this rate having been accepted.

SEEDS are lifeless and unchanged in value. We quote:—

Fine Pessy	Rs.	4	5 0
No. 1 do.	„	4	4 0
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3	15 0
Red Ahmedabad	„	4	0 0

Receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days (Wednesday and Thursday) were as follows:—

Cotton	1,468 bales.
Wheat	33,617 cwts.
Linseed	6,016 „
Rapeseed	1,033 „
Gingellyseed	4,462 „
Poppyseed	1,370 „
Groundnuts	1,214 „

FREIGHTS are dull, and we may quote 16s. 3d. as the rate for Wheat to Liverpool, old scale, and 20s. for Measurement cargo. 18s. 9d. is the rate for London and Continental Ports generally, both for October and November loading.

EXCHANGE opened at the closing rates of Wednesday, and there did not appear to be any probability of a movement one way or the other, there being very few sellers or buyers in the market. But again the action of the Banks in showing themselves firm sellers, strengthened the market all round 1-32d. both for ready and forward delivery. The tight state of the Money Market still turns the scale in favour of a higher Exchange, although operations both in Export and Import business are quite restricted. We had quotations from Calcutta about 1-32d. lower than those ruling here; but they must be to a great extent nominal. The slight advance in Silver in London was quite expected; while Council Drafts were not much wanted at 1s. 5 3-16d. to 1s. 5 7-32d., the previous sale at 1s. 5¼d. having been considered an extremely favourable rate for Government, when compared either with the price of Silver or the rates of Exchange then current in India. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 3-16d. to 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·83¾ to 1·83½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and without change in price, Four per cent. being still quoted at 97 11-16ths; and Four-and-a-half at 102¾.

SHARES.—This market is very quiet just now owing to the holidays; and the only changes we have to note are an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½ in Queen, at Rs. 1,237½; and Rs. 907½, respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading shares have fallen another Rs. 25, being now quoted at Rs. 2,825.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	490
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Mesmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	105
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	—	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	—	—	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)		500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	675xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	380
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	69[illegible]xd
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Manf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	90xd
Berar Manf'g. Co., Ld.	9,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	715
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	17
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 124	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,932	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hinguncha Mill Co.	700	500	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	100	500	Rs. 2	88
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	607½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,125
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	153
Madras United	500	900	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1237½
Mamgon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	510½
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	912½
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	575xd.
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	907½
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,200
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Maratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M. Company	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Luxmidas Khimji & W. Co	770		1,000	...	835

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 760	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	185 / 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	14
Bapty Co., Ld.	925	200	165	Rs. 20	149
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	20
Do. New issue	500		87	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	10	7 p.c.	110
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	103
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	13¾
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	100	100	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	31
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	15 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	202½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 o/	127
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHOWNUGGRIE—October 8, at Surat, Framjee Jamasjee Bhownuggrie, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—September 23, at the College, Agra, the wife of C A Andrews, M A, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
MAHER—October 4, at No 15, Chowringhi, the wife of William Patrick Maher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAW—SHAW—October 2, at Benares, by the Rev G T Carruthers, M A, Chaplain of the station, William Craw, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, to Alice, second surviving daughter of A R Shaw, Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue.
NICHOLL—TREGEAR—October 4, at St Mary's Church Benares, by the Rev G T Carruthers, George Jasper Nicholl, L.L.B. Barrister-at-Law, of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late John Nicholls, of Trekenniny, St Columb, Cornwall, to Caroline Josephine, only child of Richard and Caroline. Tregear, of Deochandpur, Zillah Ghazipur.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR which cannot be delivered at GANESH KHIND by 7 on MONDAY MORNING 11th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Ganesh Khind, 7th October 1886.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE SUPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY.*
For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension or convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress steadily. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his extensive practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be preferred when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler pla nly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

THE Under-Secretary of State for India recently gave Sir Roper Lethbridge the assurance that there shall be an adequate representation of the natives of India upon the Commission which the Viceroy is about to nominate for inquiring into the system under which the natives of this country are admitted into the public service. There is at present no reason to believe that the promise thus given by Sir John Gorst will fail of fulfilment. From the Resolution of Government which we published early in the week it will be seen that the Viceroy will ask each of the local Governments to submit to him the names of officers of varied experience for service upon the Commission, and of representatives of the non-official European, Eurasian, and Native communities, "His Excellency reserving the power of making, after due consideration and enquiry, additional nominations to the number of native representatives." It will be time to complain of the constitution of the Commission when the names have been announced; in the meantime there is enough on record to show that Sir Roper Lethbridge's anticipations as to the too official composition of the Commission are premature. As to his other question, whether the Government had heard that the proposed inquiry did not command the confidence of the native public, we ourselves are in a large degree responsible for that. Evidence has from time to time reached us that the native public, while sensible of the good intentions shown by the Government of India in setting the inquiry afoot, have been sceptical as to the need for it, and have been, generally speaking, decidedly indifferent to it. This, perhaps, may be accounted for by the prevalence of the impression that the Commission would inquire into little or nothing beyond the much-discussed age-of-entrance question, about which there has already been more than enough of inquiry and writing of despatches. It is now evident that the mandate of the Commission will be a much wider one than that which was at first supposed. The inquiry, as the resolution states, will be one of great magnitude, and will require a careful preliminary collection of facts. It will be directed not only to the vexed question of the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, but to their employment in all branches of the public service connected with the civil administration of the country. The interesting question whether examinations similar to those conducted in England shall be instituted in India for aspirants to the Covenanted Civil Service will be gone into. Then again, if the Commission pronounce against this idea, there will remain the question of the limit of the age of natives examined in India, and the changes, if any, which should be made in the character of their examination. Not much importance need be attached to the inquiry whether the young natives who pass under the existing system of open competition in England are the best that could be got under any system. As on the average only a native a year enters the Covenanted Service, it will not be worth while for the Commission to spend much time in endeavouring to find an answer to this question. Some very interesting evidence, however, ought to be elicited in answer to the inquiry, "What is the relative weight to be attached to recent representations which affirm the general willingness of Indian youths to cross the sea for their education, and to others which as strongly deny it?"

The balance of evidence, it is more than likely, will be on the affirmative side. We must in this matter reason from the particular to the general, and so reasoning it is impossible not to see that the taste for travel is yearly increasing in India, and the prejudice against it dying out. It is not long since one of the States of Western India instituted a set of scholarships for Nagar Brahmins willing to proceed to Europe, and the mere fact that so strict a caste could defy its traditions in this way is no insignificant mark of progress. From another district in Western India we hear of an elderly lady, of an equally high caste, having lately defied *kala pani* and the prohibitions of her community by accompanying her son on a voyage to England. This year indeed, the caste prohibitions of trans-oceanic travel must have seriously lost their force. The gathering together of the peoples of the Empire in London has played havoc with the old injunctions, and the Commission could get no more telling evidence upon the question that is to be referred to them than a return—if one is available—of the names, ages, and castes, of the natives of India who have passed through the turnstile of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at Kensington this summer. The bearing of all this upon at least one branch of the enquiry entrusted to the Commission is obvious. It means that one of the obstacles—the chief amongst the sentimental obstacles—to the presentation of Indian youths before the Civil Service examiners in England is rapidly losing its original force. There remain others it is true. Youths of families below the rank of affluence are still in practice debarred from a competition which in theory is open to all subjects of Her Majesty of right age. The system perpetuates class advantages, and virtually excludes the poor native. Yet we hope that too much will not be made of this. The poor Englishman in London is just as much debarred from sending up his son to the examination for the Civil Service as the poor Parsee or Brahmin in Bombay. The latter, indeed, is far more fortunately situated in regard to higher education than a man of the corresponding class in England, who is debarred by a want of money from the advantages which the State offers here with so free a hand to all who ask for them. We fear then that it will not be easy to put before the Commission many really effective arguments in favour of the institution of a duplicate examination in India. It is now a much easier thing than it was some years ago for an Indian youth to proceed to England, and it is better for him and better for the service in which he hopes to enter that he should do so. We want something more than an educational test for men who aspire to high place in the Covenanted Civil Service—something like the test which the cost of education and of preparation for one of the public services imposes upon the Englishman. It would be impolitic for those who ask for a larger employment of the natives of India in the service of the State to forget this. If the Covenanted Civil Service is to be largely recruited by young Indians care must be taken that they are not noticeably inferior in breeding and in tone to their English colleagues, and this not out of consideration for our own caste feelings, which are perhaps of secondary consequence, but because of the strength of caste amongst their own countrymen. All safeguards in this direction would vanish on the day on which the avenue to the highest appointments in the Civil Service was opened to every graduate who could pass an examination at one of the Presidency towns.

The question may fairly be gone into by the Commission, but we cling to the opinion we have always held that those who are desirous of throwing the service more widely open to the children of the soil will not do wisely to press for relief from the obligation upon the candidate to present himself for examination in England. They will do better to concentrate their energies upon the effort to get the limit of age raised from nineteen to the former limit of twenty-one years. The Government resolution says that the Secretary of State is willing that "the whole question" should be re-opened, which certainly conveys the implication that Lord Kimberley's refusal three years ago to reconsider the age question no longer represents the last word of the India Office. The inquiry upon this point must, it is true, go over old ground. But the Government practically ask for it, and they will not complain if what looks like old evidence be tendered in support of an old claim. It is still true, as it was in 1879, that the lowering of the age of candidates for examination virtually excludes natives of India. Lord Lytton's evidence upon that point, little creditable though it was to him, is still available as an eloquent exposition of the spirit in which the new policy was conceived. We shall see how far representative witnesses are able to support Lord Lytton's theory that the Statutory Civil Service has served as a *solatium* to natives excluded by the age-limitation from the practical enjoyment of their theoretical right of entrance into the Covenanted Service. There has been much complaining as to the manner in which some of the local Governments have exercised the rights of selection for appointments in the Statutory branch. The inquiry will supply an opportunity for these to be put into more specific form. Amongst other classes who will be enabled to bring their grievances to light will be the non-official Europeans and Eurasians, who will be represented upon the Commission. Those who have lately addressed the Bombay Government upon the educational disadvantages under which domiciled Europeans and Eurasians compete for entrance into the public service will do well to formulate their case in good time for presentation to the Commission.

IF the financial authorities of India, when casting about for ways and means, are not above seeking guidance from out-of-the-way sources, perhaps the system of social or voluntary taxation which obtains amongst the native communities in general and the Parsees in particular might supply them with some hints. Our Hindoo friends are not so communicative regarding their social doings, but the Parsees are keeping themselves abreast of the times, and every year the Guzerati printing presses bring out after the conclusion of the Zoroastrian year tables of statistics, showing their donations in charities, endowments and other benefactions during the year. The Parsees commence their New Year in the middle of September, the last being the year 1,256 of the Yezdijird era. During this year we find a member of one family giving away over Rs. 34,000 in various charities, another member of the same family giving Rs. 19,000, while a third contributed over Rs. 6,000. The objects of the charities are various and may almost be described as cosmopolitan. Amongst them we find donations and endowments of dispensaries in the mofussil, donations of books and money to libraries and reading rooms, contributions towards sinking and repairing wells in the Presidency, subscriptions to Christian orphanages and asylums and contributions towards the funds of an institution so far away as the Edinburgh University. Another family gives ten thousand francs to the funds of an orphanage in Bordeaux. A third hands over to Government Rs. 27,000 for building a particular road in the mofussil, on condition that it be kept free of tolls to passers-by. One family gives Rs. 30,000 for a dispensary, another sets apart over Rs. 66,000 and builds a model school house for girls' education. Of course, the Parsees do not forget their poor when the rich amongst them thus dispose of their superfluities, and the "poor rates" to which they submit themselves voluntarily are sometimes so high that their amount will make the mouths of some poor-law guardians in England water for sheer envy. It is, however, in regard to their death-offerings that the Parsee charities acquire a noteworthy character. One family gives away Rs. 24,000 on the death of a daughter; another gives Rs. 16,000 on losing its head or bread-winner, and another Rs. 7,000 on a similar occasion, while a third gives over Rs. 14,000 on losing the mother of the family. A father gives Rs. 2,300 on the death of a daughter, and the sons of another family distribute Rs. 5,000 on the death of their father. One benefaction is peculiar and merits special mention. It consists of Rs. 5,000 contributed to various charities on the death of a lady and of Rs. 60,000 more, which was tied up in trust for the benefit of the deceased during her lifetime. Offerings of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 are common, while smaller sums are not taken account of. One family gives Rs. 1,000 in honour of their dead whom they had lost so far back as 1832 and 1846, and two more Rs. 500 each for members deceased three years ago. Altogether the tables of Parsee charities are worth careful study. Their moving principle is that property has its duties as well as its privileges, and, if a poll tax were devised for the Presidency, there is no saying but that our Parsee neighbours would try to work their way to heaven in rescuing whole villages from the hands of the tax-gatherers.

THE Bombay Legislative Council have read a third time the Karachi Port Trust Bill, and for a first time a corresponding Bill for the Port of Aden. In the former measure the most important change effected at this stage was in the proportionate representation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipality upon the Port Trust. The Select Committee had recommended that three of the nine seats on the Trust be placed at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce, and that the Municipality elect one member. In the result there is an equal division of the elective seats between the two bodies, the Governor having spoken strongly in favour of the claim of the Municipality to at least as full representation as the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber therefore will not be quite as powerful upon the Trust as the Bombay Chamber is here, but it will be better off than the corresponding body at Calcutta, to which the local Government persistently and unreasonably refuse the right of nomination to the Trust. Their case, by the way, is one for appeal to the supreme Government, who will shortly be called upon to sanction this Bill, and who can scarcely do that and remain deaf to the protests of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce against being denied the right of representation upon the Port Trust. In the discussion of the Aden Bill, Mr. Melvill stated some reasons which certainly tell against admitting the elective element in the constitution of the Trust. It might still be possible, however, to bring the Trust in closer contact with mercantile feeling, if provision were made for a larger representation of the unofficial element. As the Bill stands, we believe the Board will be so composed as to give the majority of votes to official members. The Council recognized in the discussion the strength of the feeling at Aden in favour of deepening the harbour. Our columns have frequently borne witness to the requirements of the port in that respect, and the Secretary of State has insisted upon an early endeavour to supply them. If by any specific instruction in the Bill the Trust can be held down to the obligation of taking this work in hand at once that instruction should not be omitted. Financial difficulties should not stand in the way. The Trust will start with a substantial capital in hand, and we heard the other day that if a loan is required the shipping community of the Port will undertake to raise it. The circumstances ought therefore to be favourable to an early prosecution of this important enterprise.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS.

COLONEL HORATIUS PIGG ON THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ONE of the most fertile causes of unremedied abuses in a government of Departments is, I believe, the imperfect publicity that is given to the most valuable informal criticism. Criticism is usually a thankless, not to say a risky business; I have long ago decided to wash my hands of it, and confine myself to anthems of praise. But as I wander aimlessly enough through the world, I am often struck all of a heap by the surprisingly forcible and original views that circulate freely enough when the jaded creature of office has sunk his signatory existence in the mortal joys of pegs and pyjamas. My highly esteemed friend, Horace Pigg, for instance, overflows with revolutionary sentiments when the vexatious karkoon has withdrawn himself and his duftar into the limbo of evening; and the griping formulæ of officialdom temporarily relax their hold upon his mighty brain. I do not suppose that Colonel Pigg would give the rein to his fervid imagination were he compelled to bound his meditations with the eternal "Sir, I have the honour," on the one marge and "I have the honour to be, Sir," on the other, yet it is borne in upon me hourly with ever-increasing conviction that the post-prandial and unfettered lucubrations of Col. Pigg ought to be of incalculably more value to the general public and the great powers than the exploitations of his genius on the narrow fields of official report. Therefore I have constituted myself in this matter a receptive mould into which Pigg pours the rich treasures of his experience, and whereby in a crystallized, perhaps a gelatinized form they may meet the public eye. The fact is, Colonel Pigg, like so many of the world's greatest geniuses, is to some extent unappreciated. So far he has been as a pelican crying in the wilderness, and the value of his ideas has been discounted materially by the inarticulateness of his voice. This is neither right nor profitable; it is intolerable that the world should not benefit by the iridescent sparkles of Col. Pigg's vast intellect. Colonel Pigg, I fancy not less than the human race, will lie under an eternal obligation to me for undertaking the humble function of a conducting medium, Colonel Horace Pigg is a Political Agent; he has a fair amount of tame Rajahs; an undress Political uniform, and a salute of, I really forget how many, but I think two guns and a pistol. Yet with all these sweet solaces of life he is not a wholly contented man. His restless soul wearies of his regal pomp, and the voluble *vakil* is to him an object of abhorrence.

"Colonel Pigg," I said to him with much solemnity, "ought you not to be a happy man? Is not your position one of unalloyed felicity?"

The Colonel had dismissed his office; he had signed over a thousand papers that day; the contents of them troubled him but little, so soon does the heart of official man become callous. He was in what, I suppose, is undress uniform, very undress indeed, a pair of silk pyjamas and a fan. His speaking countenance was temporarily in eclipse (it generally is out of office hours) behind the rim of a capacious goblet. As soon as he had flung himself outside his seventh peg, he surveyed me with astonishment, an obviously genuine astonishment that took my breath away.

"A happy man!" he ejaculated at length, "a Political Officer a happy man! Good heavens; what a supposition! Our life is a vale of tears diversified with mountains of profanity. We are ground down, trampled on, worked like slaves, actually expected to give reasons for what we do! Alas! for the good old days."

And so saying, the Colonel mopped his massive brow and murmured that the service was going to the dogs, more, I believe, from the force of habit than because the remark had any particular relevance to the matter in hand. I was deeply affected, but prayed him to explain to me the causes which had brought about this lamentable decline and fall of the Political Department.

"Thirty years ago," sighed Pigg, and his sigh was as the sough of the distant hurricane, "I joined this department. Seventeen years of age, I was, with all my natural faculties, brisk and keen. They put me in charge of the State of Haramkhorabad! By Jove, what a charge it was, and how magnificently I discharged my du

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Lord Randolph Churchill has left for the Continent.

It is believed that he is going to Dresden.

A rumour current at Berlin that his visit had a political object has been disproved.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH FISHERY DISPUTES.

Serious affrays took place between a number of French and English fishermen at Ramsgate yesterday.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, Oct. 7.

The Bulgarian Government has sent a Note to the Great Powers protesting against the action of General Kaulbars in Bulgaria.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

M. de Freycinet announced to the Council of Ministers to-day that the difficulty which has lately arisen between France and Madagascar is on the point of settlement.

FALL OF TAMAI.

SUAKIN, Oct. 7.

The "friendlies" have succeeded in capturing Tamai this morning, killing two hundred men belonging to Osman Digma's force.

A BRITISH GARRISON SURROUNDED BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Oct. 7.

The garrison of Khwenapa on the Myitnge, S.E. from Mandalay, is reported to be surrounded by 3,000 dacoits. Reinforcements were sent yesterday and to-day from Mandalay and other stations. General White and Colonel Protheroe have gone there.

The town of Shwaymaga, north of Mandalay on the Irrawaddy, was fired by dacoits last week.

The Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General have gone to Bhamo. They are expected to return on the 10th.

THE BUND ACCIDENT AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAYGYO, Oct. 8.

As the river has fallen very much, it has been proposed to close the breach immediately, and repair the Bund thoroughly, but objections are raised that it will always be liable to accidents, and likely to cause greater damage and destruction to life and property than heretofore. Two other plans are suggested—1st, a canal through the town to carry off the surplus water; 2nd, a smaller bund along C Road, which will be shorter and easier to guard and repair than the present Bund, and will throw open a considerable tract of land to cultivation.

At present the relief depôt gives food to 500 persons, the daily numbers being largely reduced by investigation and scrutiny.

Khwerapa village was burned by the Shans yesterday; they were pursued into the hills. Our loss was six wounded and one killed. Full reports are not in yet.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE BUND ACCIDENT AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Correspondence between Mandalay officials and the Chief Commissioner of Burma proves, after full investigation, that only a few lives were lost, and but little loss of property among the poorer classes. The contrary reports declaring great loss of life, is proved to be false.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

The Hon. C. Field is permitted to resign the Civil Service.

The services of Surgeon-Major Franklin, Civil Surgeon, Simla, is placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab,

The Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Mahommed Afzal Khan, C.S.I., A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, the title of Nawab.

Colonel Evans is promoted Assistant Ajdutant General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.

Colonel McCloud is appointed Inspector General, Ordnance, Madras.

Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir M. Biddulph.

ATTACK BY THE SHANS ON QUETNAPPA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* telegraphs that a large body of Shans, believed to be three thousand strong, descended from the mountains and attacked Quetnappa, on the Myitnge River. Strong reinforcements, under the command of General White, have left Mandalay for Quetnappa. A sharp engagement is expected, and an attempt is also being made to intercept the Shans and cut off their retreat.

DESPERATE RIOTING AT DELHI.

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct 8.

News from Delhi report that on Friday more violent disturbances occurred there on Thursday, and in each case the Hindus furnished the provocation. It appears that in the morning a Hindoo lad entered the Jumma Musjid unobserved, and tied a dead pig to the pulpit. Directly the act of desecration was discovered and announced to groups of Mahomedans about the building, the wildest rage and fury prevailed, and the Hindus were attacked wherever they were met. The rioting was of the most desperate character, half-a-dozen Hindus being killed in Chowri Bazaar alone, whilst the wounded numbered some fifty or sixty. Many were brought into the Kotwali shockingly mutilated, and are not expected to live.

Colonel Rogers, the officer in command of the station, holds the Kotwali with two companies of the English regiment here, two companies of native infantry, and a detachment of the Bengal Lancers.

The building is literally crowded with prisoners arrested during the day. In the afternoon, the Mahomedans attempted to form a procession, but the Hindus gathered in overwhelming force, and threatened an immediate attack. Fortunately, a Mahomedan of great influence in the city appeared on the scene at this critical juncture, and induced his co-religionists to withdraw. Had they not done so, a fearful conflict was inevitable, as all the police had their hands full just then in the Chandi Chowk quarter.

Mr. Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner, has issued an order prohibiting the Ram Lila procession.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Delhi, at noon on the 8th, says:—"As I write, the City is in a condition of feverish excitement, and a bloody outbreak may occur at any moment. The police were quite unable to cope with the rioters last evening, and there is no knowing what might have happened had not a perfect deluge of rain completely put a stop to hostilities. We had a remarkably quiet night, but with the approach of day-light the disturbances were revived, and small but desperate conflicts began all over the City; happily, neither party seems have agreed upon a combined plan of action, or we should have had terrible scenes and loss of life. The first outrage this morning was perpetrated by a party of some twenty Mahomedans, composed of the scum of the city, who interfered with a Hindu funeral procession. The authorities entertain the gravest apprehensions, but as long as the rioting is confined to isolated groups, the danger is not great. With the prevailing intense excitement, however, organized fighting may take place, and it is the fear that something of the kind may be attempted, that causes the gravest anxiety. On the advice of the Deputy Commissioner, the Bazar men have all closed their establishments. The rage of the Mahomedans at the placing of a pig in the Jumma Musjid knows no bounds, and it is currently reported that a band of determined ruffians, solemnly swore to take the life of the honorary magistrate, Rai Bahadur Ram Kishan Doss. A very strong *posse* of constables constantly keep guard at his residence. The turmoil, as I finish my message, is fearful, and I would not to be surprised if I have to wire the details of desperate encounter."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Paramatta, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left Suez at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this afternoon, 4 days before the contract date.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kagara left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, this evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	69⅜
4½ „ „	.....	73⅜
3 per cent. Consols for Account	.....	101
3½ „ Sterling Loan	.....	101
4½ „ French Rentes	.....	110½
Bar Silver	.....	44-11-16

Arrivals.—Aspatria, Lady Armstrong, Akaba, Inchborva, and Snowdon.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £20,600,000; decrease £600,000; public deposits, £4,600,000; increase £1,100,000; other deposits, £27,500,000; increase £2,100,000; other securities, £23,200,000; increase £200,000; Notes and Gold, £10,700,000; decrease £1,100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 33 per cent. of the Liabilities.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgment in the suit instituted by George Simson Gardiner for a divorce from his wife, Charlotte Maria Gardiner, on the ground of her having gone through a form of marriage with Walter George Quanborough, the co-respondent in the suit. His Lordship held that the charge of adultery was proved, remarking that unless there were reasons of another kind, such as connivance, acquiescence, or undue delay on the part of the petitioner, he would be entitled to a decree. There had certainly been very long delay, and it was in evidence that the petitioner had been addicted to drinking. Upon a review of the whole of the evidence, his Lordship said that, although the parties seemed to have made no proper enquiry relating to the supposed death of the petitioner, he did not think that he could presume fraud against any of them. A decree *nisi* for a divorce was passed: each party bearing his and their own costs.

MR. M. H. STARLING has assumed charge of the office of Acting Advocate-General at Bombay, until the return of Mr. Justice Bayley, when Mr. Justice Farran will revert from the Bench to the Bar and take up the Advocate-Generalship. Mr. J. C. Anderson acts for Mr. Starling as Clerk of the Crown.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Damodhur Munjee Kapadia, B.A., LL.B., made the usual declaration as a solicitor of the High Court.

THE High Court will be closed for the October vacation from to-day, re-opening on the 8th prox. The vacation judges are Mr. Justice Scott on the Original Side, and Mr. Justice West on the Appellate Side. The former will sit in chambers and in the Insolvency Court on the 20th inst. and the 3rd prox., and will with the latter sit on the 21st inst. to dispose of emergent business on the Appellate Side.

THE Byculla Club has invited the Viceroy to dinner on one evening during his visit to Bombay next month, but his Excellency has had to decline the hospitality of the Club on account of the multiplicity of his engagements.

THE Bishop of Bombay has gone to Aden and Perim on visitation, and will not return before 2nd November.

THE Finance Committee will, it is expected, have their report ready before the Viceroy's arrival at cold-weather head-quarters. It is to be written in Calcutta.

A PRIVATE telegram from London to the *Pioneer* refers to Reuter's announcement of Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab as "premature."

THE Hon. Sir T. C. Hope starts on tour from Simla on the 27th inst., arriving at Poona on the 31st. After spending a day in inspecting the Western Deccan Railway, he proceeds to Hyderabad, where he is due on the 2nd prox. During his stay at Hyderabad, he visits the Nizam's State Railway extension. He arrives at Nandial for an inspection of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway on the 6th, and devotes the 7th and 8th to an inspection of the South Deccan Railway. He subsequently visits the Ghat works and line of the West of India Portuguese Railway, and inspects the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway. He arrives at Madras on the 16th prox., and, after a day's halt, embarks for Rangoon. In Burma he inspects the Irrawaddy Valley Railway and the proposed Mandalay extension of the Sittang Valley Railway. He is due at Calcutta on the 14th December.

IT will be remembered that, on the death of the late Maharaja of Manipur, Chowbasingh claimed the throne and fought for it, but being defeated fled to Sylhet. He has now returned with a following of 400 men, partly armed. On being stopped by the frontier police guard at the ferry-ghat outpost, they shot one of the guard and disarmed the rest, crossing into Manipur. They are now marching on Manipur. On information reaching Silchar on the same day (the 3rd), the frontier police, under Lieutenant Harris, of the 4th Native Infantry, left in chase of them.

IT may be remembered that some months ago an unfortunate incident occurred near Beeling, north of Moulmain, some sepoys of the 30th Madras Infantry fired into a party of Shan traders under the impression that they were dacoits. It is now stated that nine out of the ten sepoys concerned have been committed for trial, on charges varying from culpable homicide to causing and attempting to cause grievous hurt.

A LARGE trade in the export of cattle appears, according to the last report of Mr. E. H. French, the acting British Consul at Bankok, to be carried on between Siam, Singapur, and Burma. There are said to be an immense number of fine cattle throughout Siam, and in the interior the prices are very low, a good cow and calf selling for six rupees. In 1885 the number of cattle exported to Singapur was 12,654, valued at 159,331 dollars, while the number of cattle exported to Burma during the year was upwards of 40,000. It was expected that the number of cattle exported in 1886 would not be so large, as cattle disease had prevailed to such an extent in some portions of Siam that the people found a difficulty in obtaining cattle to cultivate their fields, and prices have risen considerably.

THE Bengal-Nagpore Railway, writes a London correspondent, makes no progress, although it is believed the present Secretary of State for India is not unfavourable to a guarantee for a portion at least of that enterprise. "But it is doubtful whether any sanction will be given on this side, in the present state of Indian finance, to anything being done with this railway. Nor do I hear anything further respecting the Burmese railways. There are plenty of people on this side anxious to embark in such schemes, but, for the present, the way is barred, I understand, by the action of the Government of India, who possibly have views of their own on the subject which they wish to make known to the Secretary of State."

THE Imperial Government, before sanctioning certain modifications proposed in the construction of the Nilgiri line, requested that considerations be given to a note they forwarded from their Consulting Engineer, Mr. Molesworth, advocating the *Abt* system as an improved and more secure method than the rack system for surmounting steep gradients, and one which has been introduced with immense success on the Hurz mountains. Colonel Smith, R. E., the Consulting Engineer for Railways, has, however, recorded his dissent as to the suitability to the Nilgiris and its peculiarities of the *Abt* system, whatever its merits be in its general adaptation for surmounting steep gradients with sharp curves. The Government of India's decision in the matter is awaited.

THE year 1885 seems to have been comparatively free from outbreaks of small-pox throughout Bengal. The number of deaths was only 9,863 as compared with 18,533 in the previous year. More than 75 per cent. of the mortality was among infants and children, and the disease was most prevalent in the towns of Dakka, Bettiah, and Raniganj, and some parts of Champuran, where the deaths exceeded two per thousand of the population. The attention of the Vaccination Department is to be specially directed to these localities, as they apparently stand in urgent need of greater protection. Still, it is said, the Vaccination Department continued to work satisfactorily, although the operations performed fell from 1,488,296 in the previous year to 1,368,996 in 1885. This decrease of no less than 119,300 is attributed partly to the few persons unpretected in the areas in which Government agency was chiefly employed, and partly to the inefficient manner in which the work was carried on by municipalities.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF entertains a high opinion of the Jesuits. Replying to an address presented to him by the students of St. John's College, Trichinopoly, on the occasion of his visit, His Excellency, after thanking the addressees, said:—

I wish further to make only one observation and to express one hope. The observation is this: taking what you have said about my interest in the scheme for developing to greater extension of industrial education in this Presidency, I see all that fine tact which has always characterized this great order, and leads it to perceive the right thing and the right moment when it is to be done, a tact which has caused it to take the great place which it occupies in the modern history of education. The wish which I desire to express is this: that each one of your pupils, when he leaves this great seminary of learning, may leave with feelings akin to those expressed so finely by the great Gressee, author of *Vert Vert*. I do not know that his lines about the Jesuit under whom he was brought up are known as well as they ought to be known. They are, in my judgment, the most touching and the most beautiful lines in French poetry, and they deserve to be written in letters of generous gold in every educational institution of the Jesuits in the world.

THE Maharajah of Kashmir has, it is stated, committed the entire management of affairs to the Rajah Amar Singh; and the friends of the new dispensation are anxious that the Government of India should give it a fair trial. "The arrangement," says an up country paper, "is at any rate so far reasonable and natural, that it puts an end to the family feuds and intrigues between the Maharajah and his younger brothers. Mr. T. C. Plowden, the Resident, was to have arrived at Jummoo, however, before this; and the Government of the Maharajah will not be without wise advice, nor the Government of India without trustworthy information of the state of affairs, and of the extent to which the long-promised reforms are likely to be carried out."

SIR CHARLES AND LADY DILKE have returned from Royat to London, and it is said that Sir Charles intends to work his way back into public life by starting and conducting a daily newspaper. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is calling upon the Queen to remove his name from the list of Privy Councillors. According to some rumours, however, this step has actually been taken, but it will not be made public until the next issue in the *London Gazette* of the list of the names of Her Majesty's right hon'ble Privy Councillors. From this list, it is hinted, the name of the late member for Chelsea will be found to be missing.

THE usual course of crime in Ireland has recently been diversified by a somewhat ludicrous incident. A reverend gentleman, name Foley, desiring to obtain a little cheap notoriety, called on a landlord and informed him that, if he failed to make certain concessions to his servants, his house would be blown up and his life taken before six months were ended. For this the reverend gentleman was promptly summoned before the Galway magistrates and ordered to find sureties to keep the peace. He defied the Bench, and, sooner than enter into the requisite recognisances, preferred to go to prison. He was escorted to Galway gaol by a large crowd and a small police force, so that, naturally, the crowd rescued him from the hands of the myrmidons of the law. At his earnest request, however, they gave him back into custody, and he marched into prison amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the mob.

AN up-country paper complains of an act o needless vandalism in Lucknow. The archway where General Neill met his death, which marks the advance of a column of Havelock's troops at the relief of the Residency, and is one of the historical monuments of Lucknow, is being pulled down. "It is hard to imagine any reason for such a step, for the arch is in good repair, and, as it stands in a by-road, there is little traffic to be obstructed by it. Local authorities should understand that they are the custodians only of such buildings as have a national interest, and that they cannot destroy them at their pleasure."

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL A. BATTYE, C.B., Commandant, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, has been granted one year's furlough on private affairs to England.

BRIGADE SURGEON JAMES BROWNE, M.D., has retired from the service.

CAPTAIN G. H. B. COATES, Wing Officer, 25th Punjaub Infantry, is to receive a honorarium of Rs. 4,000 for compiling the Army Regulations, India, Volume II. The work will be issued shortly.

MAJOR R. WARBURTON, Political Officer, Khyber, has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

LIEUTENANT W. M. TOWELLE, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the 2nd Punjaub Volunteer Rifle Corps.

IT is proposed to establish a medical store depôt at Mandalay, the depôt at Rangoon being found inconvenient as a medium of supply of medical stores to the troops in Upper Burma. The cost of the establishment to be maintained there is estimated at nearly Rs. 500 per mensem, inclusive of the staff salary of the storekeeper, who will probably be Surgeon D. Elcum. This will make three depôts under the orders of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras—one at Madras, one at Rangoon, and the third, the proposed one, at Mandalay.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following instructions have been issued by the Quartermaster-General for the movement in relief of the undermentioned batteries:—

A-2, R. A.—FROM DEESA TO AHMEDABAD—March complete by route No. 7 on 22nd October 1886, arriving at Ahmedabad on the 30th idem. Families, sick and heavy baggage to move by rail (from Pahlanpur) under the orders of the General Officer, commanding Northern Division.

D-2, R. A.—FROM AHMEDABAD TO BARODA, THENCE TO DEESA—March by route No. 2 on 31st October for Baroda, where the Battery should arrive on 6th November 1886, to fire salutes during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy at that station. Families, sick and heavy baggage to be sent to Deesa (by rail to Pahlanpur) under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Northern Division. From Baroda the battery will march by routes No. 2 and 7 on 12th November 1886 for Deesa, where it should arrive on the 30th idem.

G-3, R. A.—FROM KIRKEE TO NEEMUCH—March complete by routes No. 23 (1), 22, 42, 198 (1), and 59 (1) on 5th November 1886, arriving at Neemuch on 30th December 1886. The battery will halt at Booranpoor on 29th and 30th Novemnber to exchange carriage with A-4, R. A.—Families, sick, and heavy baggage to be sent by rail from Kirkee to Neemuch under arrangements to be made by the General Officers, Commanding Poona and Mhow Divisions.

A-4, R.A.—FROM NEEMUCH TO ENGLAND—March complete by routes Nos. 59 (1), 198 (1), 42, 22, and 23 (1) on 1st November 1886, for Kirkee, where the battery should arrive on 24th December, Halt at Booranpoor on 29th and 30th November to exchang carriage with G-3, R.A.—Families, sick ande heavy baggage to be sent by rail under arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding Poona and Mhow Divisions. From Kirkee the battery will be moved by rail to Bombay for embarkation in H. M. I. Troopship "Euphrates" on 1st January 1887. Guns, horses, equipment, establishments, camp equipage &c., to be handed over to R-4, R. A, at Kirkee.

R-4, R. A.—FROM ENGLAND TO KIRKEE—This battery on arrival in H.M. I. Troopship "Jumna" on 18th November 1886 to be moved by rail from Bombay to Kirkee, where it will take over the guns, horses, equipment, establishments, camp equipage, &c., from A-4, R. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for the MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold Wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon road, London.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

WE are exhausted. During the past week, not only have the nights been utilized in some form or other of dissipation, but the days also, mornings and afternoons, have been fully occupied. When I last wrote to you the Prince and Princess had but recently arrived, and I remember that I expressed apprehensions lest the ladies' dresses should suffer from the dust as they drove out to Ganesh Khind for the grand reception on the 30th ultimo. How needless were my fears the event proved, for instead of encountering the blinding, penetrating dust that I had anticipated, the visitors to Government House had to find their way there in heavy and continuous rain, not less penetrating, I fear in some instances, than the dust would have proved to be, for in more than one case I heard ladies complaining of the damage done to their best "bib and tucker" by the treacherous element, which found its way through the crevices and cracks of landaus and broughams. Some adventurous souls found their way out to Ganesh Khind, I believe in victorias, and well ensconced therein behind a high apron, weathered the storm and arrived fresh and uninjured. The rain, though it chose a somewhat inopportune time to expend its force on Poona, was not otherwise unwelcome, as the heat had been intense, and calculated to give to their Royal Highnesses an incorrect and unfavourable impression of the Poona climate. The rain, however, has set all this to right, and although it has been at times somewhat muggy, yet the temperature has been perceptibly lowered, and the weather more like that of which Poona is, not unreasonably, proud. The reception was very fully attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the carriages pouring into the gates at Ganesh Khind in quick succession, and forming a dense block at some distance from the entrance of the house. Although I was in good time I had to wait for fully half-an-hour before I could alight from my humble cab, during the whole of which time we were slowly progressing at the rate of about a couple of yards a minute. Again, on leaving Government House after the reception, I had to wait in the entrance verandah certainly three-quarters of-an-hour before I could obtain my "growler." This leads me to ask whether arrangements could not be contrived whereby the arrival at and departure from Government House on crowded occasions might be facilitated. At present only one carriage can set down (and take up) at a time. If the entrance portico were slightly widened, so as to admit, say, of four carriages setting down their occupants at one time, the struggle to get into Government House by a particular hour would be considerably alleviated. As it was, on this occasion, owing to the block, and crush of carriages, many, who had started in good time, were too late to be presented to their Royal Highnesses, who had left the dais, and mingled with the general throng of visitors, before they arrived. I should think that at comparatively small expense it would be possible to arrange for four carriages to draw up at the same time, and thereby a great saving of time, patience, caloric, and I fear, bad language, would be effected. If different coloured lamps were hung above each setting down place, the guests might be instructed to observe them, and return to the same place when the time of departure came. The occupants of the carriages might be supplied with numbered tickets of the same colour as the lamp distinguishing the place where they had been set down, and they would then seek their carriages at the same place on their departure. I think by the adoption of some such system as this the present wearisome waiting for one's carriage when leaving Government House on the occasion of a large gathering there, would be very considerably shortened to the satisfaction of every body. I hope I shall not be understood in making these remarks to reflect upon the efficiency of the police arrangements. On the contrary, I thought that on Thursday evening, the 30th ultimo, they were particularly good, and all that could be desired Inspector Collett and his merry men did all in their power to expedite the arrival and departure of the guests, but with the large number who attended the reception, probably between 500 and 600, it is not easy, with the present arrangement, to satisfactorily provide for their departure. To get so large a number out of Government House in good order is a problem as difficult to solve as the proverbial manœuvring a division out of Hyde Park.

You have received such full accounts from your special correspondent of our doings during this week, that I need but briefly touch upon the various events. I am sorry that the heavy downpour of rain that came down in torrents at the time for the Gayan Samaj entertainment, prevented me from visiting the abode of song, and delighting myself with the harmonious strains of the "Æsthetic and Philharmonic Society of Poona." I believe, however, that a large number of people braved the elements, and that the large drawing room in Mr. Petit's house, "Eagles' Nest," near the Railway Station was crowded to overflowing. No doubt the Duke and Duchess were extremely gratified with the musical programme and dissertation on Eastern harmonics prepared for their delectation, and no doubt, also, the committee and other gentlemen engaged in getting up the performance were satisfied with the interest their Royal Highnesses displayed in the proceedings of the evening. The weather only was adverse; in every other respect, I believe, the entertainment was a success. What shall I say of the Fancy Dress Ball? Such a scene of light and airy fairy gaiety, it is seldom our lot to witness. Many of the dresses were very handsome, some exceedingly picturesque and some grotesque. I need not particularise them, as you have already done justice to some of them in your columns, and it is hard to make a selection when there were so many deserving of mention and commendation. I may, however, refer to the "crossing sweeper," a character that was most capitally got up and sustained. During a pause in the dancing, this poor old sweeper, after carefully brushing in the most approved professional style a space in front of the dais, advanced to the Duke with outstretched palm soliciting alms. His Royal Highness entering into the spirit of the joke, made belief to chuck a copper to him, which the poor old man received with effusive gratitude, and shuffled off invoking the blessings of Providence on the Royal donor. Towards the small hours of the morning, this poor old sweeper made himself very useful, I hear, in assisting with the carriages, and sustained his character in a very striking and original way. Although, as I have previously said, the description of ladies' dresses is not my *forte*, and I am conscious that it would be extreme rashness on my part to attempt any such feat, yet with the details of genetlemen's dress I may claim to be better acquainted, and I may mention here that the Duke on the occasion of the Fancy Ball (and indeed each time when I have seen him in public) wore the light blue ribbon of the G.C.S.I., and not the dark blue of the Garter, as I have seen stated. The Gymkhana Club was very prettily illuminated, a large V.I. surmounted by a crown, delineated by coloured lamps, forming the central ornament on the south facade of the building. Owing to the heavy rain which continued during the evening, the cascade designed and executed by the Royal Engineers, and which, illuminated by the electric light, would have been one of the most interesting and attractive features of the evening, was not carried out, and the tents which had been thoughtfully disposed for the convenience of the couples wearied by the dance were too damp to be made use of; notwithstanding these drawbacks, it must have been gratifying to the hospitable and gallant hosts to see how successful were their efforts to entertain their friends, and how appreciated those efforts were by all who had the good fortune to be present. Dancing was maintained with vigour into the small hours of the morning, and the height and acme of enjoyment was no doubt reached by a youth whom I heard explaining that he had been four times in to supper.

Time fails me to speak of the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition, the native reception at Gunesh Khind, the opening of the Ikay markets, and other events of the week. Perhaps, with your permission, I may refer to some of them hereafter. The Duke and Duchess took their departure from the Kirkee Railway station by special train at 3-30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The departure was private, but a good many of the leading European and native gentlemen were present to wish their Royal Highnesses God-speed. They left among many demonstrations of goodwill and hearty loyalty. It may truly be said that their Royal Highnesses have during their short stay among us, endeared themselves to all by the gracious and genial affability of their manner. They have had much to do, and all that they have done, they have done with such a sympathetic interest in the object they have supported by their presence as to win all hearts. The Central Rifle meeting commenced yesterday, when the Inter-regimental and Mahomedans contests were shot off. The weather promises to be fine, and good shooting may be expected.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THIS afternoon the Bombay Polo Tournament opens. At 4-15 p. m. the ball will be set rolling, and the first tie played off between the teams representing the 43rd Regiment and the Bombay Gymkhana. The names of the gentlemen composing the several teams will be found below, with the list of entries and the dates on which the first ties are to be decided. Early yesterday morning, as a prelude to the week's play, the parade of ponies took place at Girgaum. Six out of the seven teams who have entered for this year's tournament sent their ponies for inspection, the absentees belonging to the Poona Horse, whose tats only arrived during the morning, too late for the muster. Altogether the ponies made a capital show, those belonging to the Nizam's Palace team being specially fine animals, shown in remarkably good condition. About a hundred animals took part in the parade, but there was not a single objection raised, and the stewards passed the entire number without having to direct any case to be measured. The Bombay Gymkhana showed twenty-four ponies, the maximum to which each team is limited; the 43rd Regiment eleven; the Central India Horse sixteen; the A.-D.-C.'s nearly a score; Capt. Capel-Cure eight fine ponies of his own, and the rest of the Nuggur team made up the maximum. For the convenience of the spectators, the honorary secretary for Polo (Mr. E. L. Barton) has arranged for the exhibition of the names of players each evening on a telegraph board, and the points scored will also be similarly displayed. This is the programme so far as it has been possible to arrange it:—

Saturday, Oct. 9.

Bombay Gymkhana (Colors: Black and Yellow.)	vs.	43rd Regiment. (Colors: Chocolate and Yellow.)
Mr. A. Arthur (capt.)		Maj. Clark (capt.)
„ C. Gray.		Capt. Eccles.
„ H. E. Pease.		„ A.F. Mookler-Ferryman.
„ P. B. Savile.		„ A. Clark.

Monday, Oct. 11.

Poona Horse (Colors.)	vs.	61st Regiment. (Colors: Red and Buff Harlequin.)
Dr. A. K. Stewart (capt.)		Capt. Capel-Cure (capt.)
Capt. H. D. Thomas.		„ Baxter.
Mr. A. W. Forbes.		Mr. Lovett.
„ C. M. Ducat.		„ Moss.

Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Central India Horse (Colors: Maroon.)	vs.	Nizam's Palace Team. (Colors: Yellow.)
Capt. Masters.		Afsur Jung Bahadur.
Maj. Neill.		Mirza Abdoola Beg.
Mr. Daly.		Mirza Ibrahim Beg.
„ Cotgrave.		Mr. Ameer-oo-deen.

Wednesday, Oct. 13.

A. D. C's., Poona, (Colours: Dark-blue.)	vs.	The Winners on Saturday
Capt. Phayre(capt).		
„ Hamilton.		
„ Russell.		
„ Hanwell.		

THE NIZAM'S LANGUR DAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 6.

IN connection with the festival of the Mohurrum there was witnessed yesterday, at Hyderabad, a ceremony that is, I think, but little known, and a description of which, therefore, may prove interesting. The month of Mohurrum began on the 30th September, and the fifth day of the month is here called the Nizam's Langur Day. From the manner of its observance the word "Langur" in the minds of the people I spoke with about it seemed synonymous with "lashkar," for on this day the whole of the troops and armed-retainers in the city are wont to pass in review before the Nizam and the Minister. The word, however, properly means a "hobble" or chain—especially an elephant chain; whence the ordinary adjective *langara*, lame, and to a chain, in truth, the custom seems to owe its origin. Setting out one day from the city for Golconda, Abdullah, son of Sultan Ralli Kutub, happened to be mounted on an elephant in *rut*. The beast took to the jungle, and nothing was heard of it or the rider for days. For the safety of her son the fond mother vowed she would make a gold *langur* "hobble" of the ordinary weight and thickness, and distribute it among the poor, should her son be restored to her. After six days the prince having returned in safety, the Begum set out with the chain in procession to the shrine, the vow was offered up and the city rejoiced at the miraculous deliverance of the prince, while the fakirs, in particular, had an additional and more substantial reason for congratulation over the happy event. The chain was broken up and distributed among them. But the fakir is as wasteful as he is avaricious, and perhaps not one of them carried his golden link over the morrow's sun. Their improvidence is proverbial, and Saadi, himself one of the class, hits off the little peculiarity thus:—

"No calendar water will hold
"No patience the heart of a lover
"The hand of a hermit no gold."

From that time the anniversary of the event has been observed, but in latter years the procession has assumed the form of a grand military spectacle. It is the great review of the year, when every armed man in the city and everything pertaining to armed men—horses, elephants, camels and doolies—all gaily and gorgeously caparisoned and decorated—are proud to show themselves in full panoply and all the bravery of war.

The European officers of the garrison at Secunderabad are usually invited to be the guests of H. E. the Minister on the occasion, and the right royal hospitality dispensed is well worthy of his distinquished father's son. From before noon the guests began to arrive, and they were received with a quiet deference, attention and *empressement*, from which the polished courtiers of Europe might find something to learn. Many ladies of the station were also here in pretty and picturesque toilettes, which lent additional brightness and variety to the scene. Amid all the glitter of gold lace, many uniforms and gay costumes, the plain white coat of His Excellency the Minister was conspicuous, as his large handsome person moved hither and thither to welcome those whom he personally knew. Throughout the long day the courtesy of his staff was unvarying. The pleasing duty of attending to the importunities of the guests, appeared chiefly to fall to the Political and Financial Secretary, Maulavi Mahdi Ali, to the Chief Justice, Maulavi Mahdi, and to the Private Secretary, Mr. Fardoonji Jamshedji. As an additional attraction many apartments of the palace were thrown open for the visitors. In architecture the building is of the ordinary Arab type, and is only remarkable for its extent and its furniture. Three of the apartments possess an attraction of their own. The *Silla-Khana* or Armoury, where before one's eyes is the history of small arms in miniature, from the old talvar and coat of mail down to the sword from Lord Canning and the latest model of breech-loaders. The second is the *Shish-Mahal*, an arrangement in mirrors, the entire of the walls and ceiling being covered with glasses of various kinds of shade, shape and convexity. The third apartment worthy of note is the *Chini Khana*, where the walls are lined with a vast variety of porcelain of every age and pattern some of which, to judge from the designs, is of native manufacture. But I was altogether disappointed at the library, which is the only department perhaps unworthy of the place and its owner. The collection of Persian books is large, but they are all in the ordinary lithography and common native binding, and there were none of the finer editions of Oriental works printed in Europe. Perhaps the English branch was even less worthy of regard. We had barely "done" these rooms, when the shouts from the populace outside told us that the proceedings of the day had begun. The first to advance on, perhaps, the largest elephant in India in a silver howdah with his attendants, was the city kotwal, who stood up on passing the Minister and saluted. He was followed on an inferior beast, as became his rank and position, by the deputy kotwal; and the motley crowd of police that followed now told us the procession was fairly on its way. The first troops to advance with any pretensions to organisation was the Maiseram regiment. They looked particularly attractive in their picturesque Zouave uniform. Their physique was decidedly good, and the assortment of faces were an interesting study. This foreign legion, it appears, was originally raised from recruits given by the Arab and Pathan Jamadars, and had since had an addition of Sidees, Somalis and Panjabis. They are under an Arab captain, and their drill and general appearance do him infinite credit. The Peshkar's Sikhs, who followed, though fine big fellows, were not so worthy of note. Here followed what are called the regular troops, under Major Novill, the Brigadier. This officer is a man of a fine soldierly person, which was set off with a rich general officer's uniform, ornamented with a goodly array of medals and orders. The first of these regiments, and the one of greatest local estimation, is the African cavalry guard. They are certainly well mounted and appeared to sit their horses well; though of all races perhaps the Seedee in his native home is the greatest stranger to a horse. Their ugly faces must ever prevent the Seedees being thought good cavalry, seeing how much a handsome presence is included in our ideal of a bold dragoon. Amongst the effeminate races of these parts their courage stands high, but it is rather of a passive than an active nature, a mere inert insensibility to danger rather than the offensive prowess that overcomes it. It was a detachment of this regiment that formed the Nizam's guard at the Delhi Camp. There were three other regiments of cavalry, perhaps not so good, at any rate not so well mounted. Next followed the Artillery, which I think the most serviceable body of troops in the Nizam's service. There are two field batteries of 4 guns, each excellently horsed, the first being 6-pounders and the second 9-pounders. The guns are smooth-bore-muzzle loaders, but are considered to be fairly serviceable. The three regiments of infantry, which followed, closed the total of the regular troops. The marching and bearing of the men were very fair, but the infantry would seem to be the weakest point in the force, receiving the least attention, as being perhaps the least attractive arm of the service. There is a new force lately raised, the Golconda Brigade, which is but little if at all inferior to that under Major Nevill. This is wholly officered by natives, and its chief, Mahomed Ali Beg, is a handsome smart-looking light dragoon. This officer was, I believe, a Subadar in the Hydersbad Contingent, and in the short time he has had the command has certainly worked up his irregular levies to a very high point of efficiency. The force consists of one cavalry and two infantry regiments,

man it is only stated that "Government may, if they think fit, from time to time appoint a person to be vice-chairman of the board." The Chamber of Commerce seem rather premature in attempting to obtain the views of the Government as to whether the chairman shall be full-time or half-time. They say he should be able to devote the whole of his time to the interests of the trust. The matter is looked upon in a different light by persons interested in the harbour. I have had letters from persons so interested expressing some apprehension that the appointment of a full-time officer would involve his receiving a considerable salary, probably not less than Rs. 1,500 a month, or Rs. 18,000 per annum, which they argue would be a very heavy burden on the revenues of the trust at starting. I should say that probably at first it would not be desirable to have a full-time chairman; as the business of the trust increases, it may be necessary to appoint a chairman to devote himself entirely to the business of the Trust just as he does in Bombay. In Bombay there is a full-time chairman in receipt of a large salary, but if I am correctly informed it was not always so. For the first six years Colonel Baker, R.E., Under-Secretary to Government, was, I believe, only a half-time chairman, receiving a salary of Rs. 300 a month. Probably, although it is not necessary for Government to say now the course they will adopt—for some time, it will be sufficient to appoint an officer who will be able to devote a portion of his time to the duties. I think the Council will agree with me that it is not desirable to declare by legislation one course or the other shall be adopted. At present the Government have not even considered the matter.

The Hon'ble Forbes Adam:—Seeing that is so, I shall not make any remark upon that point. I only wish to suggest with regard to the experience of Bombay that I think it is the general opinion that the trust was very much better managed after a full-time chairman had been appointed than when the chairman was only devoting a portion of his time to the work. Government will doubtless get full information as to that, but I think it will be quite possible that at starting the Trust there may be an amount of work which may possibly occupy a full-time officer.

The Hon'ble Mr. Melvill:—I can only say it is a matter that has not been considered at present. The Chamber of Commerce go on to criticise section 15, which prohibits the Trustees from having "any share or interest in any work done by order of the board or in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the board." The Chamber of Commerce asks that tenders for or sales of goods to the Board of Trustees shall not be regarded under this section is sufficient to disqualify a person so tendering or selling, and suggests that a clause might very well be inserted directing that any member of the board so tendering or selling shall not be eligible to vote when such tender or sale is being accepted or arranged by the Board. The section as it stands has been taken from the Bombay Port Trust Act, and I am not aware any Bombay merchant has ever complained of being disqualified from entering into contracts made by that board. Especially after reading the discussions that have recently taken place in England with regard to the Ordnance Department it would not be desirable to introduce a provision into this Bill to enable members of the board to have contracts for the supply of articles required, I am inclined to leave the section as it is. There is only one other section to which the Chamber of Commerce take any objection—section 32. In regard to this the Chamber is of opinion that "the Board should not be bound by hard and fast rules in arranging for the landing and the shipping of goods, but should have full liberty to make such rules and arrangements as shall best facilitate the trade of the Port." I do not understand that criticism at all. It does not appear to me that section 32 ties down the Board by hard and fast rules. It says:—(1) the board shall not be bound to land, ship or move any single article or package exceeding ten tons of twenty hundredweight in weight, except at such special charge as may be agreed on in respect of such article or package; (2) the board may, by special agreement with the masters of vessels or the owners of goods, permit goods to be landed and shipped by others than the servants of the board. So that there is nothing in that section which contains hard and fast rules binding down the Board.

The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam: I think the word is "may" not "shall," throughout, and that makes all the difference. The Chamber has overlooked that evidently.

The Hon'ble Mr. Melvill: There appears to be no point in the criticism at all, as far as I can see. There is one other amendment of which I myself have given notice with regard to section 68 of the Bill. The object of that amendment is to empower Government instead of the Board from appointing the auditors to audit the accounts. I may mention that for the Bombay Port Trust and the Calcutta Trust, the Municipality, and I think the Local Boards throughout the presidency auditors are appointed by Government, and considering what a large stake Government has in the Port Trust of Karachi, I think it is desirable certainly the precedent should be followed and the auditors on the accounts appointed by Government. I will therefore move that those amendments be made in section 68 of the Bill.

The amendments were carried and the Bill read a third time.

THE ADEN PORT TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble M. Melvill, in moving the first reading of the Bill to vest the port of Aden in a Trust, said:—The administration of the port of Aden has hitherto been in the hands of the Political Resident, acting under the order of Government. It is considered that, the increasing importance of the place renders it desirable that a Port Trust should now be created, in which the interests of the mercantile and shipping community may be duly represented. In addition to the ordinary duties appertaining to the administration of a port, the Trustees will have to consider the important question of increasing the depth of water in the harbour. The size of ocean-going steamers has of late years greatly increased; and there is considerable difficulty in bringing them into the inner harbour, while on the other hand the working of their coaling and cargo operations in the outer harbour during the south-west monsoon is attended by much inconvenience. There can be no doubt that in consequence, many ships avoid the harbour altogether, rather than face the risk of working outside. Hitherto, no great progress has been made in dredging operations, the difficulty having been to provide funds for the purpose. It remains to be seen whether the revenues of the new Trust will be sufficient to enable the Trustees to carry out dredging on an extensive scale, or whether they will find themselves in a position to take up a loan for the purpose. The annual surplus is at present not large; and if the Post duos were increased to any great extent, steamers would probably coal at Perim, and avoid Aden altogether. It is very important to ascertain to what extent dredging is a necessity, what it will cost and how the funds are to be provided. This is a problem to which the attention of the Trustees will no doubt be first directed, and the advice and co-operation of the representatives of the mercantile firms and great shipping companies cannot fail to be very valuable. The present Bill has been framed in a great measure upon the lines of the Karachi Port Trust Bill which has just been passed by the Council. Many of the amendments which were made by the Select Committee in that Bill will doubtless be found applicable to the present measure. The chief point in which it differs from the Karachi Bill is in the proposed constitution of the Board of Trustees. It does not seem desirable to provide that some of the members of the Aden Board shall be elected because there is no sufficient or appropriate body of electors. There is not, as at Karachi, any Municipality: and if a Chamber of Commerce exists, it cannot be more than a month old, and can hardly yet be recognised as an established or permanent institution. Moreover, the leading firms at Aden are, as I am informed, mostly foreigners; and although foreign merchants are always welcome in our ports, and we are very glad to have their advice and assistance, yet perhaps it is hardly necessary for me to give reasons for saying that in the case of a fortress and important coaling station like Aden it may not be desirable to empower foreign residents to control the management of the port. It has therefore been thought best that there should be three ex-officio Trustees, and a certain number of non-official trustees, who will be selected by Government, as being the best representatives of the commercial shipping interests. It will be seen from the Schedule of the Bill that all property of Government now connected with the harbour will be made over to the Trust. The Trustees will have this advantage over the Karachi Board, that they will start clear of debt, and with a balance to their credit of over 3 lakhs of rupees. Representations have been made to Government by the representatives at Aden of some of the leading firms and steamship owners, in which they complain that the necessity for dredging the harbour is not sufficiently recognised in the Bill. Clause (6) of section 27 mentions among the works to be undertaken by the Board, "the construction, procuring and application of dredges and other machinery for cleaning, deepening, and improving any portion of the port or foreshore aforesaid." The circumstance that other works are mentioned first in the section does not at all indicate that they are considered more important, but as this idea prevails the Select Committee will probably not object to adopt the suggestion that the dredging of the harbour should occupy the most permanent place in the section. Another suggestion that none of the revenues of the port shall be spent on any other work, until the harbour has been deepened, or that at all events the whole of the accumulated balance shall be devoted exclusively to this object is one which will require much consideration. It does not seem wise at the moment when the new Board is being called into existence to deprive it of all discretion, and to appropriate all its available funds to a particular work, however desirable that work may be. I can only assure the memorialists that this Government is fully alive to the necessity of improving the harbour at Aden, and that the authorities at Aden are equally desirous to carry out that work. One of the first duties of the new Board will undoubtedly be to consider this important matter, and the Government will see that the Board is so constituted as to bring the very best practical knowledge to bear upon the question.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam:—I know that the giving prominence and first importance to dredging is a matter in which all who send their ships regularly to Aden are deeply interested. Many representations have been made to me asking me to press the matter in Council. I myself agree with what has fallen from the Honourable Mr. Melvill that sufficient provision has been already made in the Bill, and that it is best to leave it to the Trustee—the non-official members of which when appointed by Government will, I do not doubt, command the confidence of steam ship owners to decide what should first be done. I also agree with the honourable mover that it would be unwise in any way to fetter the discretion of the Trustees in applying what funds are handed over to them at the inception of the Trust. I believe this matter was gone into very carefully some time ago, and it was decided by those competent to form an opinion that it would take about ten lahks of rupees properly to dredge the inner harbour, so that in the south-west monsoon vessels may discharge their cargo with convenience and safety. It was also thought that without increasing the dues, which would be an unfortunate thing to have to do, they would be able to pay the interest on the necessary loan, or say forty thousand rupees, and also the ordinary expenditure connected with the harbour, provided that all dues were expended on harbour works, and none alienated to other purposes as had taken place in past years. I am not prepared to agree to all the details of the Bill, but as I understand from what has fallen from him that he is going to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, I shall defer any further observations till it has been appointed.

The Bill was then read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Hon'bles J. R. Naylor, F. Forbes Adam, and Kazi Shahbudin, with directions to report within two months.

THE BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Melvill next moved the first reading of Bill No. 6 of 1886, and said: The object of this Bill is to amend and extend the provisions of Bombay Act V. of 1873, but it has been thought more convenient to reproduce the whole law in a new enactment than to encumber the Statute-Book with the original Act and a lengthy amending Act. In 1884 a commission was appointed by Government to consider and report upon the extension of the Boiler Inspection Act (Bombay Act V. of 1873), the committee was a very representative one, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., President, Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban. The commission presented their report on the 6th January 1885. In this they stated the following as the chief points elicited in the evidence taken by them, viz.:—

1st.—The engines working in the smaller factories are cheaply got up, are made of materials which a good maker would not risk putting his name to, and the workmanship is generally inferior.

2nd.—Boilers rejected by the larger mills as being totally unfit for work are purchased and worked in smaller factories.

3rd.—Those in charge of these small engines are in most cases quite unfit for their posts.

The Commissioner stated that some of the evidence as to the dangerous condition of small boilers was rather startling. That it was so may be gathered from the following specimens:—

Mr. Rustomji Framji Wadia, a dealer in such boilers, stated: "I have found in the small factories in Bombay where they are working engines of under 10 horse-power, day and night—the proprietors being subject to no Government inspection—make use of boilers which have been rejected, are quite unsafe to work, and which through the slightest negligence are liable to burst. The engineers employed in these factories are as a rule inexperienced and uncertificated men. It is a positive fact that I have sold many of these boilers which have been rejected by the larger mills as being totally unfit for work. Of course I patched them up, but even then they were most unsafe. . . . After patching these boilers I put a coat of black japan on them to make them look neat. This is done simply to improve the appearance of the boiler. At present I have two or three of these boilers for sale."

The same witness added: "In many cases boilers rejected by the larger factories are bought and used by the smaller factories. I deal in machinery, and have got a large establishment in Bombay. I have disposed of some of these rejected boilers which were quite unfit for use, but I got my money. The Mill has just rejected a boiler which has been bought by my firm. Both I and the Consulting Engineer in my office examined this boiler, and we found a plate absolutely curved in the dome where the water stands. I was most fortunate we made this examination. I have rejected this boiler as being unfit to work at 40 lbs. pressure. I tested it with both water and steam. I have not sold this boiler, but it is now for sale—of course I will not give a certificate with it. People do buy these boilers after putting a little paint here and there. I know of four or five accidents, and can tell you of as many as you like." Mr. Carpenter confirms the above: "I find from my experience that boilers which come down from up-country, having been rejected as unfit for use, are often bought and used by the owners of these small factories in Bombay. There is a considerable business done in these rejected boilers in Bombay. About 30 per cent. of the boilers in these small factories are unfit for use." The Commissioners were of opinion that all boilers, and not only those of which the prime-movers are of 10 horse-power, and to which alone the present Act extends, should be brought under inspection. They also considered that all engineers entrusted with boilers should pass a sufficient examination to test their competency. They concluded their report in the following terms:—"Finally, we are unanimous in the opinion that legislative interference is urgently called for in the direction noticed above, and that serious loss of life and property may result, unless all boilers are brought under Government control at an early date. We have the less hesitation in making this recommendation, as it is in evidence before us that the owners of these boilers, far from opposing, would support such a measure. The present Bill is introduced for the purpose of giving effect to these recommendations. I may mention that a very similar measure was contemplated in 1878, and was, indeed, published in Bill No. 9 of 1878: but it seems not to have been proceeded with because it was believed that legislation on the subject was likely to take place in the Council of the Governor General. The chief object of the proposed measure is to bring the boilers in small factories under inspection and control. The original law on the subject, viz.:—Bombay Act VI. of 1869, and which was applicable only to the city of Bombay, extended to all boilers and prime-movers; and it is not very clear why the smaller boilers were exempted by Act V. of 1873. The only reason for the change in the law was given by Mr. Rogers, when moving the second reading of the Bill. He said "we have provided that no engine of less than 10 horse nominal power shall be subject to inspection. The reason of this is that there are such things as steam-pumps for irrigation purposes, paper manufactories, and so forth, with which steam-boilers are connected, and it would be scarcely necessary to inspect these. By thus limiting the class of boilers which we shall have to inspect, I think we have provided against any undue interference with the development of industry. "Upon this passage in Mr. Roger's speech the Commissioners made the following just observations. "Why operatives in a paper manufactory were not to have the same protection against a boiler explosion that hands in other trades had is not apparent. Possibly, when referring to steam pumps for irrigation projects, Mr. Rogers was of opinion that their isolated position in the country, without a workshop or factory attached, reduced so perceptably the chances of loss of life in case of an accident that interference was uncalled for. Looking, however, at the evidence given before us, that the majority of these small boilers are situated in crowded parts of Bombay, we cannot recommend the exclusion of any boilers from inspection, however low the power, excepting those used exclusively for domestic purposes, which we find exempted from the provisions of the English Boiler Explosion Act, 1882." Accordingly, the present Bill proposes to extend control to all boilers: and the term "boiler" has been defined in section 3 in the same manner as in the English Boiler Explosion Act 45 and 46 Vic., chapter 22, section 3. Sections 4 to 15 of the Bill provide for the inspection of all boilers by Government Inspectors, for the grant by them of certificates that the boilers are fit for use, and for appeals against a refusal to grant a certificate. The next division of the Bill relates to the qualifications of engineers in charge of boilers. Part III. of Bombay Act V. of 1873 contained provisions for the examination of engineers: but section 17 exempted from examination every person who could satisfy the examiners that he had served efficiently for a period of one year as first or only engineer in charge of any steam-boiler or prime-mover of more than ten-horse power. The examiners, however, were of opinion that alleged efficient service merely, without any personal test of the candidate's qualifications, was not a safe ground upon which to award a certificate of competency as an engineer. And if this was the case with persons in charge of large boilers and engines, it is still less likely that those in charge of smaller boilers are competent: and, indeed, as I have already informed the Council, the evidence shows that many of them are incompetent. Section 23 of the Bill accordingly provides that such persons shall not be interfered with for a year after the Bill becomes law: but that by the end of that period they must all pass an examination. The examination which, under existing rules, has to be passed by a candidate for a certificate as third class engineer is not very formidable, and is one which any one should be able to pass, who is fit to be in charge of a boiler. I will read to the Council the present rule for the examination of third class engineers and engine-drivers:—"The examination shall be viva voce, and if possible it should be conducted in a foundry where the candidate's knowledge could be practically tested in the use of the steam, vacuum and water gauges; he should fully understand the working and use of the safety valves; he should be able to explain to some extent the actual working of the engines, and the separate uses of feed pumps, slide valves, pistons, &c.; he must have been three years employed in the management of engines and boilers previously to his application: and he must be not less than 21 years of age. With a driver's certificate of competency he will be only qualified to take charge of boilers and engines not exceeding 20 horse-power nominal." The Council will see that this examination is eminently practical, and that being viva voce, it does not require any literary attainments. It has been a matter of some doubt whether the provisions of the existing law which require an inspection not only of boilers, but also of prime movers connected with them, should be modified. The Commissioners were opposed to such modification on the ground that in this country there is much ignorance on the subject of machinery, and how to work it, and that accident may and do occur from defects in such machinery. On the other hand, it is said that such accidents are rare, that they do not often result in loss of life, that examinations of engines are not generally effectual in preventing them, and that there are serious objections to an examination which requires large engines to be taken to pieces, and put together again, perhaps in a very hurried manner, in order to avoid loss from a large factory being stopped. On the whole, it has been thought advisable to exempt prime-movers from inspection, but to reserve power to Government to introduce such inspection, if, from frequency of accidents or other cause, it should be considered advisable. A provision to this effect will be found in the last section of the Bill. The Bill has been duly published with the object of giving to the public an opportunity of expressing their views upon its provisions. The only representation which has been made is by the Bombay Millowners' Association. That body of gentlemen approve entirely of the two principal provisions of the Bill, viz., the extension of supervision to the boilers of small factories, and the exemption of prime-movers from examination. They make a good many suggestions as to details, with which I will not at present trouble the Council, as they can be more conveniently considered in the first instance by the Select Committee, to which I shall propose that the Bill be referred.

The Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, upon which were appointed the Advocate-General, the Hon'bles J. R. Naylor and Forbes Adam, the Bill to be translated into Gujrati and Marathi, and the Committee to report within three months.

The Hon. Mr. Melvill then obtained leave to withdraw Bill No. 9 of 1878, dealing with the same subject. The Council then adjourned.

THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have been kind enough to send down your reporter to Poona to take a correct report of the assault case against Captain Hughes, will you allow me to mention that there is an important omission in the report published in your paper of Wednesday last, in so far as the evidence of Ganesh Sivalal is concerned—the coachman who seems to be the cause of the whole mischief.

He distinctly admitted in his cross-examination, that he saw the whole occurrence from his seat, viz., the whipping of himself and that of his masters, the getting down and running after of the latter, and the stopping of the defendant's carriage. But he also equally distinctly stated, in further cross-examination and repeated the statement in answer to a question by the Court, that as his horses had got frightened when they were struck, he had got the gorahwalla to hold them fast, and quiet them, his exclusive attention was directed to his horses, and that for the first time he turned his head back to see what had occurred behind him, when his masters cried out "pukro, pukro." His former statement that he saw the whole occurrence was, therefore, not true Perhaps this circumstance induced the prosecuting counsel not to call the gorahwalla to give evidence, although he had been summoned and was present in Court—a fact also not noticed in your report.

Another important omission is that the pleader for the defence pointed out to the magistrate, in the course of his observations on the evidence of Mr. Collett (an independent witness), that the magistrate had to chose between the evidence of the latter and that of the complainants, who, he said, were not telling anything but what they thought to be the truth, but they must have misapprehended things in a state of confusion, for against the direct and deliberate statement of the inspector of police (observing the occurrence at ten paces from them) that *only two* strokes were observed flung towards the occupants of the carriage, the complainants were sure that before that the coachman was struck twice or three times. So that if one statement is true, the other cannot stand with it.

And, further, the pleader also pointed out to the magistrate that considering the position of the parties at the time, which was admittedly in a line (cross-ways), and the closeness of the vehicles, that of the defendant having been, admittedly in motion, it was physically impossible for Captain Hughes to have hurled the two alleged cuts towards the complainants intentionally, even if he wished to do so.

As you have kindly undertaken to represent this unpleasant occurrence to the world in a fair manner, and as there will be no opportunity for the pleader for the accused to address the Court again, you will please, in fairness to the accused, publish this letter and thus oblige your readers.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Oct. 7. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CRICKET AT INDORE.

"G" COMPANY 98TH REGIMENT. *vs* "THE RESIDENCY CLUB" INDORE.

This match was played on Tuesday, the 5th October, and was won by "G." Company. Score:—

1ST INNINGS OF "G" COMPANY.		2ND INNINGS OF "G. COMPANY.	
Pte. Morton, c Davies d Porter	1	not out	0
" Kirkham, b Mead	21	b Davies, b Mead	0
" Cattermole, c and b Goodenough	0	ct Dracott, b Goodenough	1
Capt. Watkins, b Goodenough	0	did not bat	0
Lt. H. F. Deare, Mead	12	not out	112
Pte. Leedham, c Goodenough b Porter	2	b Goodenough	13
Lt.-Sergt. Johnson, b Mead	2	b Mead	1
Pte. Florence, b Mead	1	did not bat	0
" A. Norton, not out	21	b Good enough	0
" Glynn, b Mead	4	did not bat	5
" J. Norton, c Allen b Goodenough	7	ct Davies, b Goodenough	76
Extras	7	Extras	16
Total	80	Total for 6 wickets	333

THE RESIDENCY CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr. A. Ford, b Deare	2
Mr. W. Allen, c Deare, b. Cattermole	2
Lieut. Davies, c Kirkham, b Norton	35
Capt. Mead, c Deare, b Cattermole	0
Lieut. Goodenough, b Morton	18
Mr. Matthews, c Glynn, b Cattermole	2
Mr. Porter, not out	0
Mr. W. Hoggan, run out	0
Mr. W. Dracott, b Morton	6
Mr. F. Prescott, c and b Cattermole	0
Mr. A. Hoggan, c Morton, b Cattermole	2
Extras	7
Tota	74

Did not get a second innings.

BENGAL.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—Calcutta is following the example of Bombay in the matter of evening parties at which native and European ladies and gentlemen meet together. Mr. and Mrs. Monmohun Ghose held a reception the other day at their residence 4 Theatre road, among the guests being a number of Europeans, the *Indian Mirror* says:—The most noticeable feature of the entertainment was the presence of a large number of Bengali ladies, dressed in picturesque oriental garb, several of whom astonished many present by the excellent manner in which they played on the piano, and sang English and Bengali songs. Altogether it was one of the most successful, as it was, indeed, one of the most interesting social gatherings held in Calcutta for a long time; and the two Chief Justices must have been greatly pleased at the reception accorded to them. Had Sir Lepel Griffin been present on the occasion, he would have seen and felt that the party of Wednesday last was the most crushing and conclusive answer to the scurrilous attacks on the Bengalis in which he has been lately indulging. When that redoubtable champion of Jingoism and officialism next visits Calcutta, we hope Mr. and Mrs. Ghose may be induced to invite him to a similar entertainment, in spite of the very gross and unfounded attack made by him on the Bengal Delegate (Mr. Monmohun Ghose) in the pages of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*."

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

MATCH No. V.

MARKSMEN'S CONTEST. N.

1 Pte. Nazar Khan, 29th N I	28	15
2 " Sayajeerao Dalvi, 13th N I	27	10
3 " Jowrie Shunka Jewaree, 8th N I	27	10
4 " Gopal Sing, 13th N I	27	8
5 " Gholam Mahomed, 29th N I	27	8
6 " Shaik Mahomed Akbar, 16th N I	27	7
7 " Shaik Ibrahim, 2nd N I	27	7
8 " Q M Hav Ram Deen, 29th N I	26	5
9 Nk Shaik Osman, 3rd N I	26	5
10 Hav Hira Lall, 16th N I	25	5
11 Pte Lall Sing, 3rd N I	25	3
12 " Mahdoo Sing, 3rd N I	25	3
13 L M Dowlutrao Sinday, 19th N I	25	3
14 D H Khem Sing, 29th N I	24	3
15 Pte Shaik Hussein, 8th N I	24	3
16 " Buktawar Moraga, 3rd N I	24	3
17 " Gunnak Jannak, 19th N I	21	3
18 L N Usman Khan, 19th N I	24	2
19 Hav Isram, 3rd N I	23	2
20 L Nk Shaik Lall Mahomed, 10th N I		

6 counted out.

MATCH No. XXXVIII.

MOOTHA MOOLA N.

1 Pte Babitowar Murrughee, 3rd N I	31	25
2 Hav Isram, 3rd N I	30	20
3 Pte Muthu Sing, 13th N I	29	15
4 Hav Khem Sing, 29th N I	29	10
5 Pte Sambhu Scindia, 13th N I	29	8
6 " Chooni Lal, 13th N I	29	8
7 " Baghoo, 23rd N I	29	5
8 L Nk Mir Ahun, 2nd N I	28	5
9 " Gopal Jadow, 12th N I	28	3
10 Pte Mahomed Khan, 13th N I	28	3
11 " Shengovin Sing, 13th N I	28	3
12 " Ramjee Kadum, 10th N I	28	3
13 Sub Amir Khan, 13th N I	28	3

2 counted out.

MATCH No. VIII.

DECCAN SWEEPSTAKES.

1 Sergt McGee, E Y R	34	30
2 Lc Corpl Clabby, B Vol	33	20
3 Pte Green, L Fus	33	15
4 Corpl Rowland, E Y R	33	15
5 Lc Corpl of Halloran, Wor	32	10
6 Corpl Butler, B Vols	32	10
7 Lc Corpl Brown, B Vol	31	10
8 Pte Rice, Lane Fus	31	10
9 Cr Sergt Steenson, Dub Fus	31	5
10 Pte Penson, E Y R	31	5
11 Lieut Alexander, R A	30	5
12 Cr Sergt Horton, D Fus	30	5
13 Lc Corpl Barnes, E Y	30	5
14 Cr Sergt Lutch, Fus	30	5
15 Pte Jonner E Y R	29	5

12 counted out.

MATCH No. IX.

PARVATTI CUP.

1 29th Regt. Bombay Infantry	279	50

Highest aggregate score.

Qr. Mr. Hav. Ram Deen, 29th B I 61 20

MATCH No. XXII.

GUNNESH KHIND N.

1 Naik Nazir Ali Khan, P H	56	15
2 Naik Dwarka Sing, 2nd Lancers	46	10
3 Pte. Habi Bullah Khan, P H	41	5
4 Pte. Abdul Rahim Khan, P H	41	5
5 Faik Janki Ram, P H	36	3
6 Pte Sayyid Ahmed, 2nd Lancers	36	3
7 Pte Karim Shah Khan, P H	36	3

MATCH No. XXVI.

NURSERY STAKES N.

1 Naik Shaik Usman, 3rd N I	31	20
2 L Naik Mir Ahme Khan, 2nd N I	29	15
3 Pte Govindrao Palunday, 8th N I	28	10
4 Pte Shaik Mahomed Hussein, P H	27	5
5 Hav Aaron, 16th N I	27	5
6 Pte Sumba Scinda, 13th N I	26	5
7 Naik Sheorauroo Manay, 22nd N I	26	3
8 Pte. Kullian, 3rd N I	26	3
9 " Goinmeter, 21st N I	25	3
10 " Nutha Sing, 13th N I	25	3
11 " Arjoon Kalian, 16th N I	25	2
12 " Jawahir Bux, 29th N I	25	2

Nil counted out.

OVER PRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

THE Foreign Office has issued a report by Mr. Vansittart on the agriculture and commerce of Wurtemberg in the past year:—In spite of the very conflicting evidence from the various trades unions, which in some instances, describe the present state of agriculture and trade in Wurtemberg as being fairly good, in other instances as being very depressed, and which makes it difficult to get at the truth, it may be asserted 'says Mr. Vansittart,' that the economic situation of Wurtemberg in 1885 remains much the same as in the preceding year. No doubt agriculture is the industry which still continues to suffer most from the depression of trade, and farmers have not yet recovered from the effects of previous bad harvests, and heavy losses from hail. In the first half of the year the prospect of prosperity in agriculture was a good one, but the severe hailstorms during the months of May, June, and August did much damage: and finally, the great storm on September 11, which had such a disastrous effect on the vintage, prevented the harvest from being more than a moderately good one. The hay harvest was particularly good, and the potato crop has been the best known for many years. The increased duties on corn, which came into force on July 1, 1815, have not had the slightest effect in raising the prices, which remain as low, if not lower, than before. This applies to grain, malt, oil seeds, and hops. Maize is cheaper than ever, and the prices of barley and oats likewise remain low. The wine of 1885 was poor in quality, but abundant enough, and was sold nearly half as cheap again as in 1884. The Wurtemberg millers continue to do a worse trade from year to year. German farmers, in general, complain of the steadily-increasing competition from all parts which they meet with nowadays, particularly from America, Russia, and Australia. The reduced buying power, and the increasing deteriorated condition of the country population as well as of the trading classes, is, in a general degree, observable everywhere. This is chiefly the caste with those occupied in small and retail businesses, who deal with the country population, and who for the most part depend upon the various industries in connection therewith. The chief cause attributed to the depression in all the most important industries of this country is over-production, brought about by an ever-increasing competition. The principal feature of the year 1885 has been the cessation of moderate gains in return for great industry and exertion. Manufacturers in almost all branches, if not carrying on business at a loss, have had to content themselves with a bare margin of profit. On the other hand, no factories were closed, and those engaged in specialities, on where exceptionally skilled labour was employed, carried on a fair trade. Wages in general cannot be said to have fallen, and workmen were always able to find work. The condition of the working classes has been improved by some firms having increased the number of their working hands and enlarged their premises. It may be said that, in comparison with North Germany, there is a deficiency of labour, which affects industry and agriculture alike in South Germany. The several branches of industry which have particularly prospered during the year 1885 are the brewing trade, the manufacture of zinc, tin, and plated wares, certain kinds of machinery, furniture, leather, and indigo. The trade in sugar and cigars is slowly recovering from the late crisis. In all the other branches there is but one complaint, and that is, the reduction of prices and of profits, with ever-increasing sales. Those engaged in the smaller branches of trade—such as shoemakers, tailors bookbinders, shopkeepers in general—are carrying on a very poor business, and which, owing to the reduced buying and borrowing power of the country population, seems to get worse and worse. The export trade of Wurtemberg in general during the year 1885 lost much of its importance. This, however, should only be temorary, as the chief causes were, so to speak, of a political nature. The export trade to the south of Europe was hampered by the cholera, the Caroline Island question, by the political events in Greece, Turkey, and the peninsula of the Balkans; and to South America, by difficulties arising from the monetary situation. On the other hand, the elevation of the customs tariffs in Russia, Austria, and Switzerland has considerably affected the export trade carried on with those countries, and fears are entertained of a growing diminution in the future. In commenting upon the commercial relations betwene Franc and Wurtemberg, the French Consul at Stuttgart, in a recent report, gives some interesting information. According to him, this country is becoming a serious competitor in ordinary articles at especially low prices. Although France still remains master of the situation in regard to articles of high taste (*grand luxe*), she has to give way to Wurtemberg in all those articles which do not require refined and artistic workmanship. This no doubt, is owing to the manufacturers in this country being able to produce at cheaper prices than the French, partly due to the smaller salaries given and to the fact that their working gear is of a more modern type in general, and consequently superior. Moreover, the Wurtemberg manufacturers content themselves with smaller profits, endeavouring to make up for the importance of their benefits, by obtaining an increased number of orders. They, likewise take greater pains in finding an outlet for their produce by creating societies of export, and sudying carefully, and frequently in person themselves, the countries with which they wish to enter into relations. Several French houses have now succeeded in founding depôts here, which are flourishing. France should (without expecting everything from the State) endeavour to found depots of samples, and export agencies, such as the export 'Musterlager' of Stuttgart, in the principal towns of Germany: should these creations not be possible, then French manufacturers ought to exert themselves by using more real efforts to increase the sale of their articles abroad. French articles, although enjoying a good reputation in Wurtemberg, would find a still more important market if the manufacturers, instead of limiting themselves to sending the current prices circulars, and letters to Consuls, would only visit personally the country, or, at any rate, send some commercial travellers, with a view of increasing their business relations. French workmen are very superior to German, but they are not numerous and their salaries are very high. It is only a question of time to create in France a staff of workmen as numerous as those existing in this country, and that chiefly by means of a technical education. The above remarks, made by the French Consul, showing what a dangerous competitor Germany has become to France, and the parallel drawn between German workmanship and French workmanship, are interesting, inasmuch as they apply to a great extent to the existing trade between England and Germany. In several branches of industry, notably in the gold and silver plate business, English workmanship is superior both in style and finish to German productions. Nevertheless, there are complaints made here as to the heavy duties in England on these articles, which practically exclude German ware from the English market, and the manufacturers in Wurtemberg assert that their workmanship in jewellery and plate is superior both in style and skill to what is produced by English manufacturers. In former years Wurtemberg imported largely from England, especially such articles as yarns, shirtings, calicoes, cutlery, and leather wares. All these imports, however, are now rapidly diminishing. Machinery, which was likewise imported in large quantities, is now at a complete standstill. This is due to the extraordinary improvement made, and rapid growth of this industry throughout Germany, especially in Wurtemberg. On the other hand, Wurtemberg is gradually increasing her export trade with England, and large quantities of manufactured articles are yearly sent over. The principal of these are instruments (especially pianos), gunpowder, clocks, stays, carpets, flannels, linens, certain effervescing wines, hops, chemicals, goods in bronze, books, furniture, and several others. In concluding this general view of the position, in 1885, of the agricultural and industrial interests of Wurtemberg, it may confidently be asserted that, in spite of the numerous complaints as to great competition, over-production, diminution of the export trade, the depressed condition of so many branches of business in general, the reduced power of consumption, &c., this country has suffered much less in its general prosperity than many others."

ANTARCTIC VOYAGES.

DR. WALTER DICKSON writes to the *Standard*:—As one of the few survivors of the Antarctic Expedition of 1845, my attention has been called to a recent discussion in the British Association, and to a report advocating a renewal of South Polar Exploration. So many years have elapsed since the voyage of the Pagoda in those icy seas, that the great extent of perilous navigation and high scientific work achieved in that Expedition appear to have been overlooked by some of the speakers on the subject. Yet the Pagoda in two months completed successfully one-third of the Antarctic circumference between the meridians of Greenwich and 110 deg. east long., and between the latitudes of 60 deg. and 70 deg. South—that is to say, the Polar Sea directly south of the India Ocean, for a distance of more than five thousand miles.

Sir James Ross had a few years before explored the other two-thirds of the Antarctic Ocean in the memorable three Summers' voyage of the Erebus and Terror. In 1841, at the recommendation of the Royal Society, the Admiralty ordered a suitable vessel to be obtained and fitted out at the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose. The late Admiral Sir Charles Eden Captain of the flag-ship Winchester, selected a barque, the Pagoda, hired her for six months, and manned her from the officers and men of the flag ship. Commander (afterwards Admiral) T. L. Moore, an experienced Arctic navigator, having served four years with Ross, was sent out from England to take command, and Lieutenant (since General) Henry Clark, R. A., then in charge of the magnetic observatory at the Cape, was directed to embark, to superintend the scientific observations, which were cheerfully undertaken by the officers of the ship. Terrestrial magnetism and meteorology were the main objects of the expedition, so as to supplement the uncompleted work of Sir James Ross, and embrace the entire circle of those remote and little known seas.

Proceeding from the Cape of Good Hope to 60 deg. south latitude, we sailed south-east, and traversed a hundred degrees of longitude, seldom without seeing ice, and most often in a sea crowded with enormous ice-bergs, which appear to be more numerous and of greater dimensions especially between 80 deg. and 100 deg. east longitude, than in any part of the world. We crossed the Antarctic Circle in longitude 31 deg. east on the 8th of February, 1845, but had to recross it on the 15th, having been brought up in latitude 68 deg. by heavy pack-ice forming an impenetrable wall forbidding all further approach to the pole. Winds also, which were fair to the northward of the circle, were now adverse, rendering sailing slow and hazardous; and in clams the sea water temperature of 78 deg. Fahr., and the pancake ice around the ship gave warning of the extreme peril of our position. Gales and snowstorms were of frequent occurrence the nearer we approached the land, which, doubtless, exists throughout the Antarctic circumference, but which, except in open Summers, is probably, very rarely accessible. We saw large icebergs as far north as 53 deg. south latitude, in the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope, and as 51 deg. south latitude in the longitude of West Australia. But they are most abundant from the 60th parallel to the 65th. The most lofty we saw was about one hundred and e

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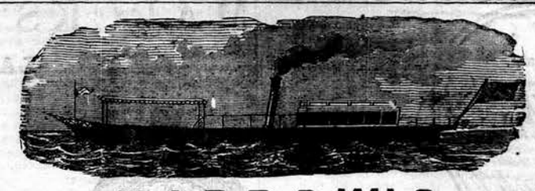

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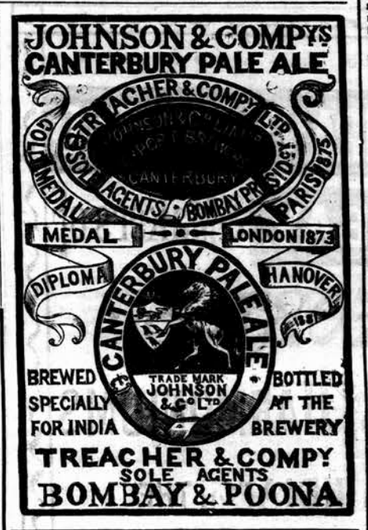

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter ; Fig. 11, a key less hunter ; Fig 12, keyless crystal face ; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
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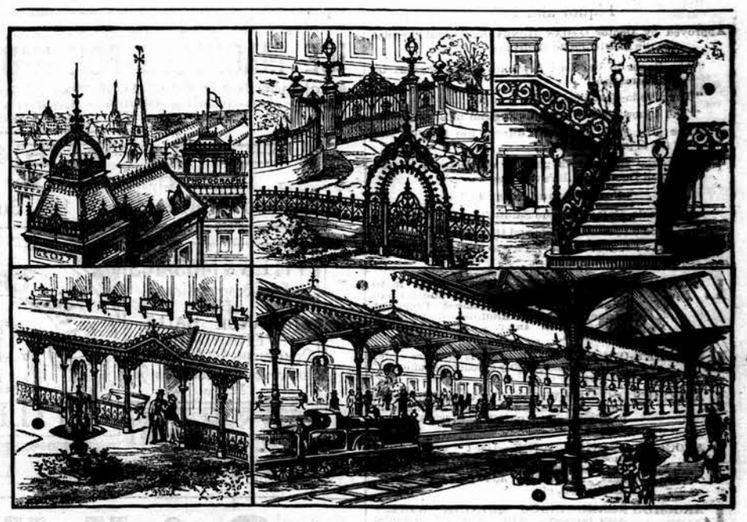

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